FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RODRIGUEZ DENIES CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN SHABA ATTACK

LD011654Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 1, TASS--The armed intervention by NATO powers in Zaire, Western support for racist regimes in the south of Africa and the aggressive plans hatched by the North Atlantic bloc against sovereign states of the African Continent were strongly denounced from the U.N. rostrum. Delegates addressing the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly are sharply rebuffing attempts by the U.S. and a number of other Western countries to distort the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa.

The head of the Cuban delegation at the UN, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, underlined that the latest statements by representatives of the U.S. administration, particularly those of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, contained gross and deliberate distortions of the policy of the USSR and Cuba on the African Continent.

I would like to declare once again, the Cuban delegate said, that accusations put forth by the U.S. against Cuba about its involvement in the events in the Shaba Province of Zaire are absolutely false. I can confirm this once again in front of this Assembly, that Cuba has not taken any participation in the Shaba events, either direct or indirect.

Not only have there not been any Cubans there, but they never delivered weapons, nor trained those who came out against the existing regime in Zaire. Cuba, he added, has no political ties with the organization that assumes responsibility for the uprising in Shaba.

No anti-Soviet or anti-Cuban sallies by representatives of the U.S. administration coached in the language of the cold war, nor attempts to falsify our policy, will make Cuba give up its resolve to struggle for a just and lasting peace, based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of the peoples and their right to self-determination, stressed the head of the Cuban delegation.

The United States, he said, is the organizer and chief motive force of the armed intervention in Zaire. No less sinister is the military presence in that country of France and Belgium, supported by the U.S.

Under contemporary conditions the existence of racist regimes in the south of Africa is only possible due to the economic, financial and military support of NATO members--imperialist powers seeking to guarantee unshakable positions for the Western monopolies in that part of the African Continent, states the prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola Lopo do Nascimento.

Western support for the regime of apartheid, he said, is also due to NATO plans for using the RSA as a bridgehead for organizing armed attacks on independent African states with the aim of undermining the national-liberation movement of the continent's peoples. The missile testing range created on Zaire territory by the West German company of Otrag with the assistance of other NATO countries plays the role of a gun aimed at the heart of People's Angola.

Lopo do Nascimento stressed the special threat to peace and security in Africa emanting from NATO's aid to the RSA in creating a nuclear potential and developing mass annihilation weapons.

The head of the Angolan Government strongly denounced the attempts by NATO countries to knock together an aggressive military bloc in the south Atlantic, through which, he noted, NATO seeks to consolidate its political influence in the south of the African Continent.

Representatives of Congo and Libya also sharply criticised U.S. African policy, and described NATO as a weapon of neocolonialism. With concrete examples of U.S. policy in Africa and in the Middle East, the Libyan delegate exposed the hypocritical essence of the U.S. campaign in defence of human rights.

CORRESPONDENTS REVIEW UN DISARMAMENT SESSION PROCEEDINGS

LD011258Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 1, TASS--TASS special correspondents O. Anichkin, V. Matyash and Y. Romantsov report:

The new peace initiatives, advanced by the Soviet Union at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, are in the spotlight of the world community. They receive broad approval and support among the delegates of many countries, who assess them as an important contribution to the checking of the arms race and achievement of disarmament.

The urgent problem confronting the world community is to prevent the manufacture of the neutron bomb, this new and particularly inhuman weapon of mass annihilation, it was stated by the prime minister of Angola, Lopo do Nascimento. Addressing a plenary meeting here he stressed that the "manufacture of this brutal weapon will increase tremendously the danger of an atomic war." This is why the government of Angola urges the international forum to pass a special resolution banning the manufacture and use of the neutron bomb.

The head of the Angolan Government heartily backed the proposal of the Soviet Union to reach agreement on a complete discontinuation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of the states possessing a large military potential, and on discontinuation of the production of nuclear weapons. Qualifying disarmament as one of the most urgent and primary problems of our times, the speaker stressed the need of putting an end to the arms race. Angola, Do Nascimento said, supports fully and completely the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, of all the peace-loving forces, aimed at curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The current special session must become an important step towards the obligatory convocation of a world conference on disarmament, it was noted by the head of the Panamanian delegation, Jorge Illueca. Our efforts must be exerted first and foremost to achieve a prohibition not only of the nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb, but also of the other types of mass annihilation arms--chemical, radiological and biological.

The foreign minister of Sierra Leone, A. Abdulai Conteh, expressed the hope that the special session would contribute to the activation of the efforts aimed at halting the growing arms race and ensuring a lasting peace. The developing countries, he noted, are vitally interested in stopping the arms race.

The peoples link with this session their hopes that the arms race will be checked, that effective measures will be taken, primarily, in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, it was emphasized by the foreign minister of Iraq, Sa'dun Hammadi.

The representative of Iraq went on record for the banning of mass annihilation weapons and discontinuation of all nuclear weapon tests, qualifying this as the "primary task of our days." He expressed profound concern over the plans to develop nuclear weapons in Israel, regarding this as a "grave menace to international peace and to the security of the peoples of the Middle East."

Measures to ban the nuclear weapons and prohibit the production of the neutron bomb, renunciation of the use of all types and systems of mass annihilation weapons, would constitute a "substantial contribution to the guaranteeing of international peace and security," it was stated by Nguyen Van Thieu, leader of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He expressed the hope that the special session would be a "new step forward in the peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament." The arms race, whipped up by the forces of aggression and international reaction, constitutes the greatest threat to international peace and to the existence of all of mankind.

Fron the United Nations rostrum the Vietnamese representative demanded the outlawing of the neutron bomb and other lethal types of mass annihilation arms. "Vietnam, he said, supports the struggle of the peoples for general and complete disarmament, which is a reliable guarantee of durable and lasting peace."

The government of the Hungarian People's Republic, it was stated by the foreign minister of Hungary, Frigyes Puja, assesses highly the Soviet proposals submitted in the United Nations on practical ways of discontinuing the arms race. The Hungarian government agrees fully with these proposals, aimed at averting a nuclear war and stopping the arms race.

Today, when deliverance of mankind from the menace of a nuclear catastrophe is the most urgent problem of the day, the minister stressed, particularly important is cooperation in the sphere of disarmament between the world's two mightiest powers--the Soviet Union and the United States. The Hungarian Government approves and welcomes the efforts to improve the Soviet-American relations, to continue the negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments, and sincerely wishes their earliest and successful completion. Achievement of new agreements, particularly on the limitation of strategic armaments, would exert a positive influence on the process of disarmament and on the international climate as a whole.

A speech, made by a representative of Pakistan, highly appraises the Soviet Union's statement that it will not use nuclear weapons against states which renunciate the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and which do not have them on their territory. He also declared for prohibition of the neutron weapon.

The Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda has urged France and the People's Republic of China to join the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in the media and the treaty on nuclear non-proliferation, to take part in negotiations on disarmament.

In the U.N. circles it is noted that the speech, made at the session by the Foreign Minister of China Huang Hua, which abounded in attacks on the Soviet Union, particularly in connection with its policy in Africa, largely echoed with the latest pronouncements made by Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Further Details

LD302136Y Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, May 30, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The participants in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament are very attentively studying the new Soviet proposals that were submitted for discussion by this international forum. The tasks set before the world community in the Soviet document "On Practical Ways Towards Ending the Arms Race" determine the main direction of the general political discussion at the session.

Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union to the current session comprise a concrete program whose implementation would free billions of dollars, now spent on armaments, for the attainment of aims of economic development. Thereby disarmament would not only make it possible to do away with the danger of war but would also ensure for mankind more favourable conditions of life.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out the need of supporting and further spreading the relaxation of international tensions in the interests of disarmament. Without the atmosphere of detente, without the renunciation by states of the policy of war, he stressed, it is impossible to ensure security of the peoples and achieve progress in liquidating the most destructive weapons. In this connection he expressed alarm at the continuing development in the United States of new types of weapons of mass destruction and the reluctance of the United States to clearly and finally state its renunciation of the neutron bomb.

On expressing hope that the special session will end successfully, the Cuban representative stressed that thereby a decisive step will be made along the road to convening a world disarmament conference.

Delegates Praise Soviet Efforts

LD021032Y Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 2, TASS--TASS special correspondents O. Anichkin, V. Matyash and Romantsov report:

The delegates of the special General Assembly session on disarmament highly assess the Soviet initiatives that were prompted by the interests of ensuring a lasting peace, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament. In the focus of attention of this international forum are the Soviet proposals to the United Nations on practical ways of stopping the arms race, proposals containing an extensive and constructive program of measures to end the arms race and to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

Participants in the special session were greatly impressed by the Prague statement of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who said that there is no such type of arms which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit and ban on the basis of reciprocity by agreement with other states.

An official spokesman of the U.N. secretary general stressed in this connection that the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership sincerely seek disarmament and are doing everything possible for a positive solution of this burning problem of the time.

The Soviet Union, he added, stands for the earliest termination of the arms race and strives to make a decisive contribution to the struggle for disarmament.

Speaking during the discussion at the special session, Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika stressed that the aim of the Soviet proposals is to ensure that the relaxation of political tension is accompanied by an easing of military tension and to assure the success of the disarmament talks. Detente should become an all-embracing process and spread to all areas of the world.

It is a duty of the United Nations, said the Algerian representative, to redouble efforts to stop the increasingly intensive arms race and, in the first place, to bring about a ban on the development of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons.

The socialist countries, the Soviet Union in the first place, have convincingly demonstrated their desire to curb the arms race as the first step toward achieving general and complete disarmament, said Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. The Soviet Union's numerous initiatives and concrete proposals in this respect are an inestimable contribution to the struggle for preventing the danger of a new war and ensuring a lasting peace. But these peace efforts are being opposed by the NATO countries who are increasing their military budgets and stepping up the arms race in defiance of the will of the peoples who want peace.

Nevertheless, we do not doubt that thanks to consistent efforts by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries over attempts by the military-industrial complex in the capitalist world to spur up the arms race.

The leader of the Ethiopian delegation read out a message from Mengistu Haile Marian, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, addressed to the delegates of the special session. It is said in the message that mankind sincerely wants complete destruction of all types of nuclear weapons and other types and systems of weapons of mass destruction which greatly jeopardise world peace. The leader of socialist Ethiopia urged the international community to thwart dangerous plans for developing new lethal types of arms, such as the neutron bomb, which will inevitably spur up the arms race.

Huang Hua Speech Criticized

LD011602Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Foreign Minister of the PRC Huang Hua made a speech at the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly. The speech makes it clear that the present Peking leaders, just as their predecessors, come out flatly against any measures aimed at consolidating the detente process and curbing the arms race, that they will go on deliberately pitting different peoples and states against each other in the hope of provoking a general confrontation after all.

Huang Hua stated unambiguously that only two states must disarm, the Soviet Union ("enemy number one of the peoples," according to Maoist terminology) and the United States. Other countries, NATO members included, should hurriedly arm themselves without any limitations for, to believe Peking, they "still have too little strength for self-defence."

There is no doubt that by using these deliberately provocative statements, Peking is calling on the major capitalist states to step up the arms race, while justifying the total militarization and rapid rearmament of the PRC itself for the realization of its great-Han, hegemonistic plans.

The Chinese spokesman addressed the session dedicated to disarmament as a rabid apoligist of war. War is inevitable, he maintained, and it is impossible to defend peace, particularly through disarmament. The peoples, he said, "should not rely on disarmament in their striving to uphold world peace," but instead they should "properly prepare, materially and organizationally, for...war." Nor did Huang Hua conceal his predilection for nuclear war. "The Chinese people does not believe in the frightful talk about nuclear war leading allegedly to the peril of all mankind," he maintained, repeating, in fact, the notorious utterings on the theme by Mao Tse-tung.

It is fitting to recall in this connection that since China took its seat in the U.N. its representative has not supported a single resolution in favour of curbing the arms race. The PRC voted against the proposal to conclude a treaty on the complete and general banning of nuclear weapons. At the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly the Maoists did not sign any of the 25 resolutions on disarmament that were approved by an overwhelming majority of votes. The PRC dissociated itself from the proposal to ban the development and manufacture of new types of mass annihilation weapons and new systems thereof. The Chinese delegation spoke against the adoption by the U.N. of a decision to define the concept of aggression, nor did it support a Security Council resolution which contained a clause on the inadmissibility of territorial acquisition by force. Peking voted against the proposal of the Soviet Union and other countries to hold a world conference on disarmament.

China has not put its signature to any of the now current mutilateral agreements on restricting in one or another way the build-up of arms.

Rejecting the initiatives of other countries, the PRC itself has not set forth a single constructive proposal aimed at strengthening universal peace. Its representatives use the U.N. rostrum for nothing but slandering the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for the propaganda of hatred among peoples, for incitement to war. The present special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament is no exception.

Further Criticism

LD011513Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special correspondents V. Matveyev and M. Sturua dispatch: "Task of Paramount Importance"]

[Text] New York--The general debate is continuing at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Speaker after speaker talks of the paramount importance of ending the arms race and of the urgent need for measures to avert the threat of a new war.

The participants in this forum advocate with great unanimity that all states and governments and, primarily, all nuclear powers make a contribution to resolving the problem of disarmament. President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus pointed out that the arms race is of a global nature and affects the interests of practically all peoples.

Disarmament is not a utopia or an illusion much less a ruse or a trick, but a practical, realizable idea. This thought runs like a leitmotiv through the speeches of the majority of Assembly delegates. Everyone who seeks, not in words but in fact, to make progress in this key sphere has once again been able to see most graphically for himself the firm determination of the Soviet Union to make fundamental progress along this highway. The speech of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at the United Nations has elicited a broad response here. The USSR's proposals on practical ways to end the arms race are our country's great, weighty contribution to the struggle for the success of the cause of disarmament. The New York TIMES wrote that they have elicited a very approving response, including from the delegations of the developing countries represented at this session.

The 29 May speech by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua struck a sharply discordant note against the background of the businesslike debate taking place here. An attempt to deny the importance of resolving the disarmament problem, poorly veiled apologetics for nuclear war, appeals to the United States and other NATO countries to arm and arm again, abusive incantations against the process of easing international tension and against the constructive accords reached among countries in recent years--this was the main substance of this speech. To judge from this speech, the Peking leadership is up in arms against the idea of disarmament and against the forum itself which is discussing this problem.

The Chinese delegate had pretensions to speak on behalf of the developing countries. But which of these countries is opposed, for example, to a total ban on nuclear tests, which the Chinese delegate importunately discussed, clearly without speaking in full about the reasons for such a stand--the nuclear tests being conducted in the PRC, which elicit severe criticism in the world. The Mexican delegate, for example, gave the agreement on a total ban on nuclear tests first priority among the other measures awaiting their resolution.

The cause of disarmament has bitter opponents. This was well known previously. Now these circles are having a particularly hard time in the face of broad public opinion, as proved by every day of the general debate at the General Assembly's special session.

Nonalined States' Resolution

LD020955Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

The foreign ministers and heads of delegation of the states, members of the group of non-aligned nations, taking part in the work of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, have unanimously passed a resolution on international security and relaxation of tension. The representatives of these countries, united in the coordination bureau of non-aligned states, have analysed the current international situation and expressed concern over the latest events, containing the process of relaxation.

"The coordination bureau, it is pointed out in the resolution, have expressed serious concern over certain dangerous tendencies towards a revival of 'cold war' manifestations, which have found expression, specifically, in the increasingly growing arms race. Their development must be reversed, because they constitute a threat to international peace and security and even to the very existence of mankind if a nuclear war breaks out."

The bureau has stated that peaceful coexistence of states should extend to all the regions of the world. It also noted that expansion of the struggle for the liberation of the peoples from imperialist, colonial, neo-colonial and racialist oppression, including Zionism, contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security. In this connection the bureau reaffirmed the lawful right of the peoples to resort to armed struggle in their national-liberation struggle.

The coordination bureau of the non-aligned states has expressed firm conviction that a lasting international peace and security are possible only if general and complete disarmament is achieved under effective international control.

The non-aligned countries, which went on record for a successful completion of the process of decolonization, demanded an immediate liquidation of the imperialist war bases in the colonial and non-selfgoverning territories.

The non-aligned states demanded that the United States should put an end to its military cooperation with Israel, which encourages Tel Aviv to continue to escalation of the arms race. They also condemned resolutely the plans of the Republic of South Africa to develop nuclear weapons.

Gromyko Meets With Waldheim

LD311716Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 31 TASS--The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko had a meeting today with the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions related to the current special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Kurt Waldheim spoke highly of the constructive nature of the Soviet proposals "on practical roads towards ending the arms race", submitted by the USSR delegation for consideration by the special session.

Kurt Waldheim gave a luncheon in honour of Andrey Gromyko.

Gromyko Meets With Finland's Vayrynen

LD011[illegible]Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 5 LD

[Excerpt] New York, 30 May--A.A. Gromyko met with Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen today.

The conversation touched on Soviet-Finnish relations which are developing successfully on the basis of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. The 30th anniversary of the treaty was celebrated this year in both countries.

The ministers also exchanged opinions on a number of internatdonal problems of mutual interest including disarmament questions which are being examined in all their complexity at the present UN General Assembly special session.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko Meets With Owen, Forlani

LD011938Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1826 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, 1 June, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister for foreign affairs, today received David Owen, the British foreign secretary.

During the discussion, which took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on certain issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and Great Britain.

The ministers examined a number of international problems that are of mutual interest, including questions pertaining to disarmament, which are being discussed at the present special session of the UN General Assembly.

During the discussion, Andrey Gromyko stressed the false character of the propaganda campaign which had been started in the West with relation to the "growing Soviet military threat." Such a campaign, he noted, damages the policy of detente and the cause of the consolidation of world peace and international cooperation.

Andrey Gromyko also met with Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian minister for foreign affairs.

The ministers exchanged opinions on questions pertaining to relations between the USSR and Italy, noting in this connection the favorable process of their development. In accordance with the Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations, certain international problems including questions pertaining to the curbing of the arms race and disarmament were also examined.

Andrey Gromyko and Arnaldo Forlani stressed the need for promoting success in the work of the UN special session on disarmament in the interests of further developing the process of international disarmament and guaranteeing the security of peoples.

The discussion was friendly.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM NEW YORK UN SESSION

LD020714Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 2 June 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, returned from New York to Moscow today after heading a Soviet Union delegation to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

He was met at Vnukov airport by Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; USSR deputy foreign ministers; and other officials.

SALT DELEGATES HOLD FURTHER TALKS IN GENEVA

LD011126Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 1, TASS--Another meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was held here today.

NEWSPAPER, CONGRESSMAN SCORE BRZEZINSKI'S 'TOUGH WORDS'

LD012156Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 1 TASS--An editorial published in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, reflecting the interests of U.S. business circles, levels harsh criticism at the anti-Soviet remarks of the U.S. president assistant for national security affairs. The paper writes: "Mr. Brzezinski's tough words apparently are meant to lay the ground to ask Congress for greater American aid in Africa. But so far this hawkish verbal stance has only created confusion in the minds of the United States' friends and foes alike. The allies are puzzled. One week Secretary of State Cyrus Vance quietly indicates progress is being made in the SALT talks...the next a blast is heard from the White House, with the president's national security adviser even seeming to line up with the Chinese in a denunciation of Moscow reminiscent of cold-war days."

"Two points can be made about this situation:

"First is that the United States is seriously damaged abroad when it appears to be speaking with more than one voice."

Has Brzezinski been given a go-ahead by the President, asked the paper, "to supplant the secretary of state as the primary voice of American foreign policy?" "But once Brzezinski begins lining up with the Chinese publicly against Moscow, making it appear that the U.S. is playing one power against the other, he engages in a dangerously emotional game. Diplomacy, we feel, is better left to the kind of quiet, measured approach that Mr. Vance brings to it."

"Second, President Carter has yet to learn how to deal with the Russians without risking a return to the cold war."

"The American people as a whole still strongly support the policy of detente, including an arms control agreement. Which leads one to ask: Is the administration overreacting to the Russians? Or, at least, reacting in the wrong way?"

Washington, June 1 TASS--Brzezinski's public statements spearheaded against international detente came under fire from the Chairman of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on African Affairs Charles Diggs, whose interview is carried by the Washington POST. Brzezinski, he stated, is turning Africa into a battlefield for American-Soviet confrontation. Far from many in the American administration share his obsession with the Russian threat theory. The chairman of the Subcommittee for African Affairs makes it clear, the Washington POST writes, that he approves the position of the majority of African leaders, who believe that Cuba is aiding individual African states at the request of their legitimate governments for the protection of their interests.

U.S., PRC MOTIVES REVEALED IN BRZEZINSKI TRIP CRITICIZED

LD011503Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 31 May 78 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article: "Politics and Political Intrigue"]

[Text] Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security questions, recently made a trip to China.

When a statesman of one country meets the leaders of another this can, if it is a matter of searching for ways to strengthen peace, only be welcomed. Z. Brzezinski's visit to China, however, was something else. Here the task set was not mutual familiarization, comparison of positions, and discussion of international problems and bilateral relations to improve the world situation and the peoples' security.

Z. Brzezinski left for China at a time when the Peking leaders are pursuing an expansionist course increasingly openly, making territorial claims on neighboring countries, forcing an anti-Soviet line on Japan and other Asian states, doing everything possible to undermine the policy of detente and building up arms, and their emissaries are rushing about the world in search of weapons. The American guest's interlocuters have now finally established themselves in the role of collaborators with imperialism. They are willingly helping it in all its attempts to suppress peoples coming out for national and social liberation and repulsing aggression, whether we are talking about Angola, the recent Ethiopian-Somali conflict or the present NATO intervention in Zaire.

The guest went to China primarily in order to support this course, but he also clearly impressed the Chinese leaders with his convictions. They knew Z. Brzezinski had thought up his "Chinese card" primarily as an anti-Soviet trump in the geopolitical apportionments of the Washington "hawks" and their imperialist claims.

Brzezinski knew that the "American card" of the Chinese leaders is also anti-Soviet and has the aim of strengthening their hegemonistic strivings. In this section the interests and views of the guest and hosts coincided, and they demonstrated their satisfaction with the meeting, their sympathy and friendly disposition toward one another in every way.

The hosts immediately bowed before the visitor and were not shy about fawning over him. At a banquet Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua agreed to go so far as openly to declare the identity of Chinese and U.S. positions "on several questions in the current international situation." Teng Hsiao-ping, the vice premier, went further; when asked to comment on the words of the American figure to the effect that "China today is the NATO of the east," he was delighted to support such a formula. The Peking collaborators with imperialism could not express themselves more clearly.

The talks were especially secretive. Not inclined to excessive modesty, Z. Brzezinski this time forbade American correspondents to accompany him on his trip. It is nevertheless obvious that in areas of anti-Soviet rhetoric the hosts and the guest were in full agreement. Did Z. Brzezinski and his Peking admirers go further than this? There is no accurate information on this account. It is known only that on the question of Taiwan Peking this time got nothing from the United States.

American observers assert that during the talks differences inevitably came to light regarding the clash between the expansionist aspirations of the Peking leaders on the one hand and the U.S. military-industrial complex on the other. In this it must be borne in mind that, even given the great desire to play the "Chinese card," certain influential U.S. circles realize that Peking's politics not only threaten the Soviet Union and other socialist countries but bring danger to the whole world, including the present "allies" of the Peking leaders, even if only because they sow hatred among peoples, whip up tension and provoke armed conflicts. It must be supposed that this is also what the Washington POST had in mind when it pointed out in a recent editorial that several leaders of American politics produce the impression of people who are so absorbed in detail that they cannot see the whole picture.

Politics and politicking are not one and the same. Politicking differs from politics in that those who indulge in it cannot usually see farther than their nose so Z. Brzezinski's "Chinese card" and the "American card" of the Peking assistants of imperialism, however hard they try to produce the impression on the world of "growing American-Chinese cooperations," are marked by history itself. It knows all, including the anti-Soviet conspiracies their organizers thought very cunning but which in the final analysis turn against themselves.

KENNAN, HARRIS POLL CITED ON U.S. ATTITUDE TO DETENTE

IDO11331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "May in Washington"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 2 May--As to the recent discussion in Congress on the military budget for fiscal 1979, it would seem that the sum requested was simply fantastic--$128.4 billion, but this was not enough for the voracious Pentagon. Its supporters in Congress, hand in hand with the lobbyists of the military-industrial complex, obtained an military allocation of $128.7 billion--even more than the administration requested.

And here is another characteristic fact. It is connected with the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

There is not yet an agreement, and no details are known. But the very fact of the possibility of its coming into being generates active popular reaction. Sober-minded Americans are glad that there are rays of hope at the talks and expect the U.S. administration to make its contribution to the joint efforts to draw up an agreement which could become a turning point on the path to military detente. Diehards are reacting quite differently. Senators H. Jackson, J. Stennis and J. Tower; the "hawk" journalists Evans and Novak; the herald of the "Committee on the Present Danger," P. Nitze; and like-minded people are firing warning shots about a decision that has not yet been made. Without going into details of the agreement, they are trying to convince the public that Congress will not ratify it. They are instilling in people the idea that any progress at the SALT talks means one-sided concessions by the United States. They are raising false alarms about the invented "desire of the USSR to obtain a decisive strategic superiority." In their attempts to frustrate the achievement of positive decisions in disarmament and prevent an improvement in Soviet-American relations, opponents of detente here are grabbing at the wildest arguments. The successes of the government forces in Ethiopia, which drive detachments of invaders from their territory, events in Afghanistan--all this is, according to their distorted logic, the result of "the USSR's machinations."

The drummers of militarism and the supporters of peace: How schematic was the opposition on Pennsylvania Avenue I saw--and it is precisely this which today is the main thing in the many planes of political bustle in the American capital. A great argument is raging on various stages, in the streets, in the halls of Congress and on the pages of newspapers and journals: to take new steps along the path of political detente, strengthening it with military detente, or to don again the rusty armor of the cold war. Both trends have their typical figures and theoreticians.

A short while ago I was lucky enough to be introduced to this interesting person. Tall, lean and very upright for his 74 years, George Kennan personifies two figures: a great diplomat and an outstanding scholar and historian. The former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, now professor at Princetown University is today one of the staunchest supporters of detente in the American "establishment." On that evening Kennan spoke with alarm about the activation in Washington of the figures which he called "sowers of fear" and "representatives of the tough line."

A few days ago I met Kennan again, this time in the pages of the New York TIMES MAGAZINE, where he set out his views in detail. He scourged politicians seeking an increase in U.S. military potential on the grounds that if this is not done the Soviet Union "will make a sudden attack on Western Europe." "I think that anyone who has met Soviet people," Kennan writes, "knows that they definitely do not want war." He proved the unfoundedness of American "hawks" estimates concerning hopes to "outstrip the Russians in quantity and class of arms." The Soviet Union will find "alternative solutions," he warned. Realistically assessing the situation in the world, Kennan calls for a constructive dialog between the USSR and United States and for efforts aimed at curbing the arms race.

But on the next pages--again this opposition--the journal sets out the counterarguments of former U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Nitze: This puny gray "hawk" is today one of the leaders of the "Committee on the Present Danger"--the propaganda mouthpiece of the most frenzied opponents of detente. Its arguments are the usual selection used by advocates of the military-industrial complex, denying the permissibility of talks with the USSR for the United States other than from "a position of strength."

Nitze and those like him have been trying to pursue this line for more than a decade now. And they still have not achieved a "position of superiority" vis-a-vis the USSR.

But the majority of people in this country are not on the side of Nitze and those like him. Americans are practical by nature. Therefore, it seems, they are much closer to the sensible conclusion of George Kennan: "Our main task must be to avert nuclear war, because in the end life is better than death."

So many crocodile tears were shed here by those who asserted that Americans had turned their backs on detente, but now statistics from a public opinion poll carried out by the the Louis Harris institute have been published. The statistics convincingly show the opposite. By 71 percent to 15 (the remainder did not reply) the majority of Americans came out in favor of detente and for a search for areas of agreement and cooperation between the United States and USSR. By 75 percent to 12 they are in favor of reaching a SALT agreement, and by 70 percent to 18 of expanding trade between the two countries. Louis Harris draws clear-cut conclusions: "Reports to the effect that Americans had begun to regard detente less favorably and that they had cooled in the desire to have a SALT agreement between the United States and USSR do not coincide with facts. On the contrary, a substantial majority of the public wants very much to reach agreements between the two leading powers."

HELMS' REMARKS ON PLOT TO KILL CASTRO REPORTED

LD012300Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 1 June--Correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The American public has received another official piece of confirmation about criminal attempts by the CIA to hatch a plot to murder Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and a number of other Cuban Government leaders.

Appearing on an ABC television program Richard Helms, a former CIA director, admitted that in the 1960's he personally gave permission for this monstrous operation to be carried out. In his words, agents of the spy department were instructed to establish "cooperation" with the American Mafia, which was given the main role in carrying out the plot. It was planned--with the help of criminal syndicates in the United States--for poison to be shipped to Cuba that would then be added to the food of the listed victims.

The hired murderers of the CIA did not manage to carry out their designs. Nevertheless, as subsequent events have shown, the CIA vigorously began to cover up its tracks. In 1975 in Chicago, Sam Giancana, the head of the Chicago Mafia, was murdered. He had been hired by the intelligence department, and he was a direct participant in the plot. Although the CIA flatly denied having a hand in his murder, the murder took place literally on the eve of Sam Giancana's speech to Congress containing evidence about the links of the agency with organized crime in the United States. Helms left no doubts about the fac that official U.S. circles were involved in the plans to murder the leader of the Cuban revolution. He pointed out that the "CIA was under great pressure" from Washington.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S 'RIGHTS' STANCE EXAMINED

LD011155Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 78 p 4 LD

[V. Bolshakov article: "Operation 'Human Rights'"]

[Text] At a recent American art exhibition in the USSR the attention of many people was drawn to a small picture by George Tooker called "State Establishment." In multiple perspective, as though reflected in the facets of several mirrors, poorly dressed people carrying petitions are crowding around counter windows, either seeking unemployment benefits or applying for pensions. Each is being watched from a window by staring, mistrustful eyes. Tooker has created an image of the all-seeing U.S. secret police, which has drawn up files on 150 million Americans.

I recall this image whenever the teletype machine brings fresh reports of speeches by representatives of the U.S. administration in "defense of human rights." But, of course, it is not a question of defending the rights of the "Wilmington 10" or the "Charlotte three," of saving activists in the struggle for the rights of Negroes, Indians and Mexican-Americans from unfairness, imprisonment and physical violence or of prohibiting the CIA and the FBI from conducting experiements in "controlling people's behavior" with the aid of narcotics and psychosurgery, breaking into people's houses--thereby violating the sanctity of the home--and reading other people's correspondence. No! People in Washington are expatiating on the "violation" of human rights in...the socialist countries, where, as is generally known, human rights are guaranteed and protected by the state. "Why," an American wrote to the editors of TIME magazine, "do we expatiate on human rights anywhere but in the United States?" A reasonable question, particularly since, as Charles Yost wrote in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "despite all U.S. statements of devotion to the cause of human rights, the United States has still not ratified the majority of UN conventions on this question, that is, has not become a party to them. They include the convention of the prevention of the crime of genocide and on punishment for it, the international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination, the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and the international pact on civil and political rights."

Of course, messianic tendencies are nothing new in U.S. history. It is not, however, a question just of attempts to teach others; the reorientation of professional anti-communists from frantic campaigns under the slogan of "Let's destroy the Soviets" toward sermons on "human rights" has coincided not by chance with the corresponding reorientation of the entire U.S. diplomatic and propaganda machine. [paragraph continues]

With the Carter administration's accession to power, the Washington POST reports, the elaboration of "new initiatives in the human rights sphere" was entrusted to the U.S. National Security Council, which also includes the CIA chief in addition to the President, the defense secretary and other officials. According to the same newspaper, Z. Brzezinski, Carter's assistant for national security affairs, has declared that "human rights" must replace traditional anticommunism as "the basis on which U.S. foreign policy is founded."

TIME magazine reports still more curious details. In accordance with Presidential Directive 28, defense of human rights" has been elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy. Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, heads the interdepartmental standing coordinating committee on human rights. And in the CIA, TIME reports, "a special bureau has been created for global problems, staffed by the agency's regular employees, who gather good and bad news from the human rights front and report on them weekly to the President."

And so, the front. With its commander in chief, its headquarters and, of course, its own intelligence. The journal POLITICAL AFFAIRS, organ of the CPUSA, writes: "The present campaign in 'defense of human rights' is above all a tool of ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for the advocates of imperialism are increasingly frequently having to adopt defensive positions in the ideological struggle against socialism."

The front of the "struggle for human rights" has been organized by the United States in close cooperation with NATO services and operates in four main strategic salients. Political affairs speaks very unambiguously of the first, anti-Soviet salient.

The second is the home front, which is understandable since there is disquiet in imperialism's rear. According to the estimates of Michael Harrington, author of the book "The Other America," there are approximately 50 million people in the United States living below the official poverty line. In the Common Market countries, according to LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, the number of "deprived" people totals approximately 10 million according to plainly understated figures. It is natural that such accumulations of multimillion-strong masses deprived by capitalism of the right to work and to a secure life are socially dangerous to the existence of capitalism. They cannot be kept in check with the help of repression alone. Therefore the ruling circles of capitalist countries are now devoting ever-increasing attention to the ideological indoctrination of the "deprived" and to discrediting the world of socialism in their eyes.

The U.S. ruling circles are particularly concerned at the growing influence of communist and workers parties in West Europe. According to the plan of the strategists of psychological warfare against countries of socialism, the campaign in "defense of human rights"--the third strategic salient--must also strike at European communists struggling for socialism.

The "guardians" of human rights are reckoning on achieving the same effect as in Europe in developing countries (the fourth salient), where the path of socialist orientation is enjoying ever-increasing dissemination.

These are the main strategic salients of the U.S. "ideological offensive," which has recently been called for repeatedly by the White House. The purpose of this "offensive" was openly defined by Z. Brzezinski in his speech to the members of the "Tripartite Commission" in Bonn last October. [paragraph continues]

"Finding itself in a world which has lost faith in America as a result of the wide dissemination throughout the globe of the phenomenon of anti-Americanism, the new administration has placed near the top of its agenda the need to restore both the belief of Americans in their own strength and the West's capacity to respond to global problems that arise on the basis of its own ideals." If we reshape this obscure statement, we obtain the same formula from which all U.S. presidents before Carter since World War II have proceeded. H. Truman (1945): "The victory we have won has imposed on the American people the burden of responsibility for the future leadership of the world." D. Eisenhower (1953): "Fate has entrusted to our country responsibility for the leadership of the free world." J. Kennedy (1961): "The mission of this country is to lead the world."

The same thing was subsequently repeated, and in almost the same way, by L. Johnson, R. Nixon and G. Ford.

The idea of creating a "peace American-style," or "Pax Americana," has never left the U.S. ruling circles. But whereas previously, when a concept such as the "balance of strategic forces" between the USSR and the United States did not yet exist, imperialism gained chiefly on brute force and military superiority, now the stakes on psychological warfare have been raised sharply. And whereas in 1972 A. Johnson, then U.S. under secretary of state, maintained that "implacability in the ideological struggle is PRAVDA's martial watchword, not ours," now people in Washington are openly speaking of a "U.S. ideological offensive," reorganizing for these purposes the entire system of waging psychological war against the countries of socialism and are even trying to convince congressmen that 1 dollar "spent on propaganda can produce no less effect on the enemy than 10 spent on defense."

With the arrival of the new administration in the White House a series of concrete measures to intensify psychological warfare against the countries of socialism were planned. New appropriations were alloted for the construction of extra radio transmitters for CIA radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, as well as the Voice of America. The U.S. foreign policy propaganda apparatus was reorganized: The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) was merged with the State Department Bureau on Educational and Cultural Affairs. What aims were being pursued here? Last May the U.S. Consultative Commission on Questions of International Information and Relations in the sphere of education and culture submitted a report to Congress which indicated that one of the aims of the reorganization of the foreign policy propaganda apparatus consists in "recovering the initiative in the ideological arena."

It was noted in this connection that the campaign "in defense of human rights" must be regarded as a basis for developing the ideological struggle against the USSR and other countries of socialism in a period of detente. Within the framework of the new International Communication Agency [ICA], created in accordance with the recommendations of this commission, a special "information research service" has been organized, whose task basically amounts to collecting "open intelligence information" abroad, on the basis of which the White House is briefed on how foreigners are receiving this or that U.S. foreign policy step. It is, or course, no accident that the creation of the international relations directorate coincided with the organization, within the framwork of the ICA, of a new "national foreign assessment center." The traditional ties between the CIA and the USIA are apparently being maintained in the ICA.

The State Department in turn has created an "independent bureau on human rights and humanitarian questions." U.S. ambassadors are "entrusted with personal responsibility for the implementation of American policy with respect to human rights." (This, however, does not prevent, for instance, the dictator Somoza in Nicaragua from firing on peaceful demonstrations with weapons obtained in the United States.)

Appropriate coordination measures were also adopted to involve U.S. allies in the new anticommunist campaign being conducted under the slogan of "human rights." You can see how concretely this coordination is being implemented by the example of the so-called "international samizdat research center--samizdat archives" in Munich. This center was set up with CIA money. But at the same time, as the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes, "behind this affair are the same seven NATO states which provide specialists in ideological subversion work for the Munich black propaganda center. Apart from the United States, they are Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands. They are augmented by Japan and Israel, as well as certain militarist groupings in neutral Sweden." (Let us note that the hyprocrisy of the founders of this center, worried about the "defense of human rights" in socialist countries, is very obvious against the background of the brutalities of the members of the NATO punitive expedition in Zaire).

That is how the "human rights" operation looks in action. Of course, only naive people would believe that such a strategic act, connected with the reorganization of the U.S. propagandist apparatus, the coordination of the actions of anticommunist and anti-Soviet centers on a global scale, and the allocation of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars to the carrying out of ideological subversive acts, is due to any "moral considerations" or religious illuminations on the part of the leaders of the Washington administration. It is clear that we are dealing with a large-scale psychological warfare operation against the countries of socialism and the world communist and workers' movement.

Speaking in Bonn at a reception in honor of FRG leaders, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "Of course, ideological disputes and the struggle of world outlooks will continue. But we are against turning ideology into the servant of military staffs and ideological struggle into psychological warfare. The peaceful, honorable competition of ideas and social practices--that is our principle."

This principle must become fundamental in the international relations of today, when mankind is placing his hopes on detente--the only reasonable alternative to cold war and nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. AIRCRAFT LAUNCHES CRUISE MISSILE IN ROUTINE TEST

LD0114O1Y Mosoow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 78 p 3 LD

[From 'own information' TASS roundup of foreign military news: "Routine Test"]

[Text] The United States is continuing to accelerate creation of the latest types of strategic weapons. As the U.S. Defense Department has reported, a routine test has been made of a Tomahawk cruise missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. It was launched from an aircraft in California and hit a target in Utah.

PRC UNLEASHES 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE' IN ASIA

LD242140Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 24 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 24, TASS--"The foreign press describes the intensification of the foreign policy activity of the present Peking leadership with regard to neighboring Asian countries as an unprecedented 'diplomatic offensive'", the weekly NEW TIMES writes.

Going by their public statements and practical actions, the Chinese leaders are striving in every way to arrest the process of the relaxation of tension both on a global scale and in the Asian region. To begin with, China (?is actually) declaring actively for the preservation of the U.S. military presence of all types and in all forms in Southeast Asia and in the Far East. As the West German newspaper DIE WELT writes, the Peking leadership openly takes the side of Phnom Penh in its constant armed provocations against Vietnam. Such provocative actions, obviously, have the purpose to hamper peaceful initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that are aimed at developing friendly relations with neighbouring countries.

"The Chinese leadership, the NEW TIMES writes, refuses to assist international efforts for arresting the arms race and, moreover, spurs on the arms race by its constant statements that a 'great war' is inevitable.

China exerts efforts to establish its relations with imperialist states along the military lines, makes arrangements about purchasing different types of contemporary armaments in large volumes. This policy stems from the chauvinist Maoist doctrine and is prompted by Peking's great power aspirations. This is why the Peking leadership is not interested in a peaceful atmosphere in Southeast Asia and in any other part of the world." While talking about "containing superpowers", Peking itself interferes in the affairs of other countries and conducts an expansionist course.

PRC CULTIVATES U.S. RELATIONS FOR PROMISE OF ARMS

LD012135Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The content of a confidential document, the text of Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in July 1977, has been revealed in Japan. Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports:

In explaining to the plenum participants the reasons for the rapprochement between Peking and the United States, Teng Hsiao-ping said the main reason was the possibility of obtaining American technology, modern equipment and, most important, the latest American arms. Because of this, China will be able to play a leading role in the world, Teng Hsiao-ping stressed. When China, with U.S. aid, has consolidated its position, we will also be able to dictate our conditions to the Americans, he said. Currently, many high-ranking American officials are visiting China. President Carter also wishes to visit us, Teng Hsiao-ping said. But not a single Chinese leader, even a vice premier, has visited the United States yet. Carter's administration wants to ingratiate itself with us. In this, it goes without saying, it wishes to achieve its own aims, Teng Hsiao-ping continued. However, the naivete of the Americans is truly regrettable. We shall have to force them to accept our--and our conditions alone, Teng Hsiao-ping said.

As the Japanese press reports, at recent talks in Peking, Zbigniew Brzezinksi, the U.S. President's assistant, listed the kind of military equipment the United States could supply to China. Brzezinski even spoke in Peking about the neutron bomb.

PRC'S AFRICAN POLICY CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT IN THIRD WORLD

LD011511Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 3 LD

[TASS political observer S. Kulik article: "In a Single Harness"]

[Text] Assessing the position occupied by Chinese diplomacy in relation to events in Zaire, the weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE, published in Paris, wrote in its latest issue: "Peking's course is arousing sharp dissatisfaction among representatives of developing countries." The Chinese leaders, the journal adds, have turned out to be in the same camp as the imperialists.

Indeed, in approving American-Franco-Belgian intervention in Zaire, Peking has again taken the side of neocolonialism, which is creating constant hotbeds of international tension in Africa and trying to divide the continent into zones of influence again.

It is sufficient to recall the treacherous position adopted by the PRC concerning the national liberation movement during the events in Angola. Peking was then an ally of the South African racists and CIA conspirators, who tried to bar the legitimate government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and Labor Party from power. Later, Peking's unanimity with international reaction appeared in the conflict in the Horn of Africa, where the PRC, with the United States and other imperialist states, supplied weapons to the aggressor. Now China has occupied a place in the same harness as those who are interfering on the side of reaction in Zaire's internal affairs and at the same time trying to mask their crimes with fabrications on repelling the "Soviet threat."

It is easy to observe that something in the nature of "mutual assistance" has already arisen among the participants in this anti-Soviet campaign. For instance, in Washington, when they speak of the "the Kremlin's intrigues in Africa," for greater convictions they quote Chinese sources. When Peking propaganda releases the usual anti-Soviet slander, it borrows arguments from the speeches of reactionary American politicians.

And although, when receiving high-ranking guests from developing countries, the Chinese leaders continue to proclaim their loyalty to the ideals of the national liberation movement, hardly anyone who is familiar with Peking's deeds as well as its words believes their sincerity. As the aforementioned journal AFRIQUE-ASIE stresses, China's prestige is falling in the developing countries, and Peking's policy is giving rise to deep disappointment.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF BREZHNEV'S CZECHOSLOVAK VISIT

Brezhnev, Lenart Hold Talks

LD011244Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A conversation took place today in Bratislava Castle between the USSR party and government delegation and representatives of the CPSL Central Committee and government and state organs of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Taking part in the conversation were: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, head of the Soviet delegation, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the delegation: Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Maltsev, first USSR deputy foreign minister; Matskevich, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Also taking part in the conversation were: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Bilak and Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretaries of the Central Committee, who arrived with the delegation from Prague.

The guests were received by Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and other leading Slovak figures.

Comrade Lenart warmly welcomed the Soviet party and government delegation, led by Comrade Brezhnev, to Slovakia. He told the members of the delegation about the life and work of Slovak communists and of the Slovak people's determination to implement the CPCZ's course toward high efficiency and qualitative improvement of all work. He also discussed the successful development of Slovakia's national economy which accounts for almost 30 percent of the CSSR's total output and is growing at a high pace.

The seventies have been a period of the most successful building of socialism in the CSSR and Slovakia, Comrade Lenart stressed. Good conditions have been created in the country for the all-round development and rapprochement of peoples and ethnic groups of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Lenart said. An important guarantee of success is the CSSR's membership of the union of fraternal socialist states and the great aid which is being given by the Soviet Union.

In the framework of the CSSR's participation in CEMA and its relations with the Soviet Union, Slovakia's economic ties with the USSR are also growing.

Comrade Lenart continued to say that the entire history of bilateral relations is imbued with the spirit of sincere friendship and active socialist internationalism. He stressed the immense role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the consolidation of universal peace, for peaceful cooperation among peoples and for an end to the arms race.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed thanks to Comrade Lenart for the information on the life of socialist Slovakia. The steadfast development of the industry and agriculture of Slovakia is a significant contribution to solving the important task of equalizing the economic level and living standard of the population in both parts of Czechoslovakia. This has been made possible by the consistent Leninist solution of the nationalities issue implemented under the leadership of the CPCZ.

Slovakia's active participation in economic and other fields of cooperation with the USSR is heartening, Comrade Brezhnev said. He particularly stressed the importance of direct ties, including economic ties, between neighboring areas of the Soviet Union and Slovakia.

In conclusion, Comrade Brezhnev praised the visit by the Soviet party-government delegation to fraternal Czechoslovakia and the significance of the talks with Czechoslovak leaders that have taken place in Prague. These talks, he said, will assist in defining the direction of further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

Czechoslovakia's successes in internal development and in the international arena compliment the CPCZ Central Committee and its Presidium led by Comrade Husak, and the hundreds of thousands of Czech and Slovak communists, Comrade Brezhnev stressed. He wished the communists and all the working people of Slovakia new successes in their voluminous, responsible work.

Also participating in the talk, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were, from the Soviet side: Aleksandrov and Blatov, aides to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and Shakhazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. From the Czechoslovak side: Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR; Stefanak, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Affairs

Brezhnev's 1 Jun Speech

LD011722Y Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 1, TASS--"Czechoslovakia's experience, just as the experience of the Soviet Union, has shown convincingly that it is only socialism and only the policy of the communists that ensures real mutual respect and fraternal cooperation between different nationalities and their real, actual equality," said Leonid Brezhnev. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet was speaking today at a dinner in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

"The historical destinies of Slovakia over the last half a century," he said, "are a sort of object lesson for the peoples, a lesson which no one should ignore. Is it possible to forget that among the sinister things which German fascism was trying to introduce in the so-called 'new Europe' it had enslaved, the liquidation of the Czechoslovak republic, the rupture of the state and national unity of the Czechs and the Slovaks, held one of the first places? This unity did not suit the claimants to 'a thousand-year' rule over the peoples of Europe." "But the hour of liberation from fascist slavery struck. The Hitler aggressors were routed by the Soviet Army whose actions merged with the liberation struggle of the enslaved peoples. The heroic Slovak uprising also inscribed an unforgettable page in the history of those days."

"Having gained freedom from the invaders, the Czechs and Slovaks said themselves their firm word about their further destiny," Leonid Brezhnev went on. "The unity of Czechoslovakia as a state was restored, and not only restored: it received a new foundation of indestructible strength in the form of a Leninist nationalities policy which is being implemented by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the conditions of socialism."

"The achievements of Czechoslovakia today are the fruit of socialism, one of the important results of the unbreakable unity of socialist Czechoslovakia. We, your neighbors, friends and brothers sincerely rejoice in these achievements," Leonid Brezhnev said.

Lenart Remarks

LD011730Y Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, June 1, TASS--We regard the visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev as an expression of resolve to elevate Czechoslovak-Soviet relations to a new, highest level, stated Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia. He spoke here today at a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation.

"This all-round cooperation is yielding rich fruit", he said. "The level of our relations has never been higher. Nevertheless, we agree with you, our esteemed guests, that in all spheres, first of all in the development of cooperation and specialization, in scientific-technical cooperation there still exist untapped possibilities." For this reason we will tirelessly translate into life the results of the present talks between the party and government delegations of our countries, Josef Lenart said.

The visit by the Soviet delegation, Josef Lenart said, is taking place shortly after we celebrated the 33rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. The people of Slovakia recall with gratitude the heroism of Soviet troops that marched to assist the Slovak national uprising. "Our people recall with love that fighting in the ranks of the 18th Army that liberated Slovakia, was also our dear guest, a big friend of the Czech-Slovak people, the esteemed Comrade Brezhnev. We sincerely rejoice, dear Leonid Ilich, that you and Comrade Husak, active and prominent participants in the liberation struggle of our peoples against fascism, during which Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was strengthened, now stand at the head of our fraternal communist parties and our socialist countries."

"The Soviet people was together with us both in good times and in times of severe trials. This was fully confirmed also ten years ago. The internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries made it possible to liquidate the danger of a counter-revolutionary coup, prevented bloodshed, made it possible to restore the party's unity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles; to take society out of the crisis and under the new party leadership headed by Comrade Husak to guide the country to new successes," Josef Lenart stated.

Honors Soviet, Czech Soldiers

LD011335Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[TASS correspondent report from Bratislava]

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation, led by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, today laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet warriors-liberators on the hill of Slavin.

The red ribbon on the wreath bears the inscription: To the heroic warriors of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles against Hitler's fascism, for the freedom and independence of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, from the party and government delegation of the USSR. The members of the delegation honored the memory of the heroes with a minute of silence.

Comrade Brezhnev and members of the delegation then laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising. The Soviet guests honored with a minute of silence the memory of the insurgents whose deed has gone down in history as an outstanding event of the anti-fascist liberation fight of the peoples of Czechoslovakia.

"To the heroes of the Slovak national uprising who fell in the fight against fascism, from the party and government delegation of the USSR" is the inscription on the wreath. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Bilak, Kempny, Lenart and Colotka and other Czechoslovak officials. Honor guards formed and the state anthems of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were played.

Husak Honors Brezhnev

LD021132Y Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 2, TASS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR, presented today the Order of Klement Gottwald to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"By awarding the order," Gustav Husak said, "we want to express the profound respect the Czechoslovak communists and all our working people have for you as an outstanding party leader and statesman of the Soviet Union, as a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia who has done much to strengthen and deepen tirelessly fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. All our people sincerely value you, our dear Leonid Ilich, as a great son of the Soviet people, as a prominent leader of the international communist and working class movement, as a man possessing noble personal qualities and outstanding abilities of a politician and statesman, abilities which you creatively employ in your work for the benefit of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind."

"By presenting you the Order of Klement Gottwald we want simultaneously to express our appreciation of your exceptionally great services in translating into life the behests of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in implementing and developing the ideas of V.I. Lenin for building a communist society in the Soviet Union, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the international workers' movement and in the struggle for the triumph of peace, socialism and progress throughout the world," Gustav Husak said.

You devoted all your life of a communist to the struggle for the victory of socialism, for the development of the great Soviet Union. "A worthy example is also offered by your unbending will, by your vigorous activity and efforts in the struggle for world peace, for disarmament, for the realization of the noble peace program which was proclaimed and is being carried out by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and which represents the basis on which the struggle for improving the international situation is being successfully developed," he said.

Acceptance Remarks

LD021110Y Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 2, TASS--"In the Soviet people the people of Czechoslovakia will always find a true and reliable friend and ally," stated Leonid Brezhnev. The general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet spoke here at a ceremony in which he was presented with the Czechoslovak Order of Klement Gottwald.

"The order which you bestowed on me," Leonid Brezhnev said, "bears the name of Klement Gottwald, a name dear to all of us, of one of the outstanding founders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, of the first working-class president of the republic.

He made a truly historic contribution to the triumph of socialism on Czechoslovak soil. I am proud to have had the privilege of meeting that fine communist and of talking with him."

Klement Gottwald was a passionate and convinced champion of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, Leonid Brezhnev went on. "He never tired of underlining that working together in closest cooperation enhances our potentials ten-fold. The present day proves this with particular clarity. Whether this concerns the daily management of economic affairs or matters of high politics--in everything we lean on our mutual support, helping today under the banner of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, raised aloft by the communists, are the masses of our countries' working people in their millions."

Leonid Brezhnev expressed heartfelt gratitude for the high award and assured of his invariable loyalty to friendship with socialist Czechoslovakia.

PRAVDA ACCOUNT OF KOSYGIN SPEECH AT BULGARIAN EXHIBIT

LD011537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report on speech by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 30 May opening of a Bulgarian National Exhibition in Moscow]

[Excerpts] A considerable number of fine traditions have become established in our countries' during the years of cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, A.N. Kosygin said.

The Central Committees of the CPSU and BCP and comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, personally, devote constant attention to questions of further developing Soviet-Bulgarian relations. The new broad development which our friendship is currently undergoing," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "and the constantly advancing process of our alliance are a natural and law-governed continuation of the consistent and steady course of both our parties."

The process of developing our countries cooperation will have an even broader foundation after the completion of the general scheme for production specialization and cooperation up to 1990. This will be a document of fundamental, program significance which will determine long-term, close cooperation between our countries in such decisive sectors of material production as power, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, agriculture and the light and food industry sectors. All this will raise Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation to a new and higher level and will enable our countries to derive even greater benefit from the pooling of their efforts. Our close cooperation is, at the same time, our common contribution to the strengthening and development of the socialist community as a whole, to the solution of the tasks connected with the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries. Like our countries' actions in the foreign policy sphere and in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress, all this also reflects the lofty goal of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship which has become part of the great cause of socialism--the most humane and just cause on earth.

We are confident that the exhibition which opens today and which is devoted to the achievements of socialist Bulgaria will contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples.

On behalf of our party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I would like to wish our dear Bulgarian friends and the working people of Bulgaria new achievements and new victories in the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and in the building of a developed socialist society and wish the Bulgarian people happiness and prosperity.

Todorov Address

LD011555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report on speech delivered by Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov at 30 May opening of Bulgarian Exhibition in Moscow]

[Text] We have gathered, S. Todorov said, for the opening of the Bulgarian National Jubilee Exhibition in fraternal and hospitable Moscow. The title of the exhibition, "1878-1978, Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated", attests to the content.

Allow me to impart the thoughts and feelings that move Bulgarians. It is a special honor for me to convey to you wholehearted greetings and wishes for new communist victories from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and from the Central Committee, government and entire Bulgarian people to the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Government, inhabitants of the hero city of Moscow, and all Soviet people.

I express profound thanks to Comrade A.N. Kosygin for the cordial words he addressed to Bulgaria, the BCP, and our people.

This year is a notable one for the Bulgarian people. It is the year of the centenary of liberation from five centuries of the Ottoman yoke.

Our people are filled with profound gratitude for the soldiers who shed their blood for our liberation. Bulgaria will revere their feat for ever and will develop and strengthen Bulgarian-Russian fraternity.

The 1944 socialist revolution, the building and gains of socialism in Bulgaria would have been inconceivable without the victory of great October and without the experience and example of the CPSU. The 60th anniversary of the Soviet state was also celebrated as a holiday by the Bulgarian people, who marked this glorious anniversary with labor deeds and achievements in all spheres of life, as a loyal continuer of the cause of Lenin, loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism.

We are proud of our socialist reality today because we remember the essence of capitalism. Under the leadership of the BCP and in single formation with the CPSU and the Soviet people, the Bulgarian working people are building a developed socialist society and are contributing to the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. Bulgaria is an equal and active member of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

Bulgaria is a modern socialist state with a developed industry, mechanized agriculture, and stable development rates. Our industrial production in 5 days surpasses an entire year's production in bourgeois Bulgaria. The proportion of our trade with the socialist countries is about 80 percent and over 55 percent with the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian working people are implementing new initiatives for the further fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th congress and national party conference.

A year has passed, S. Todorov continued, since the visit to the USSR by the Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The meetings and talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are producing fruitful results. A general scheme is being developed for specialization and cooperation in the material production sphere between Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990. Integration processes in hour country's economies will be considerably accelerated.

We see in the Soviet Union our first and mighty ally and friend. The 30th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between our states occurred in March. Reviewing our progress over the past 30 years, we may confidently confirm the correctness of the words uttered by Georgi Dimitrov: "...for the Bulgarian people, friendship with the Soviet Union is as vitally necessary as are the sun and air for every living creature." For us it is a matter of national honor to be worthy, in our domestic and international deeds, of this friendship.

We support and will always promote the implementation of the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government. We will make our contribution to insuring that the highly humane initiatives of the Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidiu, that great friend of the Bulgarian people, aimed at the implementation of international detente, the ending of the arms race, and universal and complete disarmament triumph in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union also stands in the vanguard of another great battle of our time--the battle for communism. Real socialism, built in the land of Lenin, inspires millions of people to the struggle and to creative labor. The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice in the remarkable successes of the CPSU and Soviet people in building communism and implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The exhibition "Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated" cannot of course fully reflect everything that Bulgaria is producing. We also have shortcomings and unresolved problems. But the exhibition reflects the main thing: Our will and socialist aspiration. The exhibition reveals also the freedom-loving spirit of the Bulgarian and his industry and desire for innovation. It proves that we are linked with you not only by Shipka and the redoubts of Pleven, the fraternal tombs and the blood shed by Bulgarian and Soviet soldiers and Bulgarian revolutionaries, but also by plants, nuclear power stations, cooperative farm fields and universities. We are linked by the community of ideas, aims and struggle and our common communist future. The exhibition is the embodiment of the integration of Bulgaria and the USSR. We are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the understanding and support rendered to our country in its socialist building.

I express feelings of heartfelt thanks from our party and the Bulgarian people to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, twice hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for his tireless activity and contribution to the constant enrichment of the content of the relations of friendship and joint affairs of our fraternal peoples and parties.

S. Todorov thanked the Soviet and Bulgarian organizations and Bulgarian and Soviet comrades who helped in organizing the exhibition.

Kremlin Meeting

LD011347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--There was a meeting in the Kremlin on 30 May between A.N. Kosygin member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who visited Moscow as head of a Bulgarian Government delegation for the opening of a Bulgarian national exhibition.

During the conversation they examined questions of further strengthening fraternal ties between the USSR and Bulgaria, which are developing steadily on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A.N. Kosygin and S. Todorov exchanged information on the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 11th BCP Congress and on deepening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. It was noted with satisfaction that active work is being done at the moment to implement the principled course of the CPSU and BCP toward bringing the USSR and Bulgaria closer together. In this connection they examined questions connected with formulating a general scheme for the specialization and cooperation of Soviet and Bulgarian production up to 1990, which will be a long-term program of close collaboration between the two countries in decisive sectors of material production--power, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, electronics, agriculture and the light and food industry sectors.

The two government officials also examined questions of participation by the USSR and Bulgaria in work on compiling long-term targeted programs of cooperation and implementing the comprehensive program for the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries.

The conversation took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and confirmed the USSR and Bulgarian governments' agreement on the problems discussed and their determination to deepen and improve comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan; A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATO COUNCIL SESSION IN WASHINGTON

IZVESTIYA on NATO Spending Plans

LD011309Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Unnamed correspondent dispatch: "Dangerous Plans of NATO Strategists"]

[Text] Washington--The Kennedy Center in the U.S. capital is under reinforced guard. A 2-day summit session of the NATO Council opened here in the morning of 30 May with the participation of the heads of state or heads of government of almost all the 15 member countries of this aggressive bloc; they intend to discuss and adopt plans for the bloc's activity.

The NATO plans may be described briefly as follows: further stoking of the arms race, both nuclear missiles and conventional arms. As is known, the "rough work" for the Washington session was done by the North Atlantic bloc's highest military organs in Brussels in mid-May. They mapped out a so-called long-term military program designed for the period up to 1995. This program is a genuine catechism of the arms race. NATO's direct military spending last year totaled more than $165 billion. This is nine times more than in the first year of NATO's existence. And over the past 10 years its members have spent on astronomic sum on military purposes--$1.3 trillion!

But even this is not enough for the military-industrial complex. The NATO countries' consent to an annual 3-percent increase in military budgets was confirmed in Brussels. It is now turning out that even the "3-percent makeweight" is by no means the limit. On the eve of the session a report compiled by Pentagon experts for its participants was published here. The report calls for still more to be spent on armies and arms and on creating new and still more destructive means of mass destruction.

The session participants are trying to pretend that the "Soviet threat" is supposedly prompting them to increase military preparations. Two statements were made 2 days before the session opened that set the tone: Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and then NATO Secretary General Luns appeared on "Meet the Press." Both were up in arms against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, accusing our country, in particular, of truly fantastic plans of military menace. Turning to worn-out myths, the NATO strategists are stoking a perfectly real arms race that is fraught with the danger of war and lies like a back-breaking burden on the people's shoulders.

Radio on Results of Session

LD011420/ Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The NATO Council session has ended in Washington. The character and tone of the final documents, Lev Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of historical sciences, notes, were determined by U.S. President Carter, who spoke on the first day of the session.

The President's speech continued the persistent pressure of U.S. diplomacy on the leaders of the Atlantic states present at the session. The leitmotiv proclaimed by the President--arm yourselves--(?was sustained throughout). The Pentagon, the inspirer of the new round of the arms race, managed to win over the allies, although, as the New York TIMES writes, it was not always easy to make them agree with the main points of the agenda.

Nonetheless, a so-called long-term defense program was adopted at the session. It envisages allotting $80 billion for the NATO countries' military expenditure over the next 10-15 years. Strength--this is the meaning of the new program adopted at the session. This word frequently repeats itself in NATO's official documents. The fact that Carter called for a strengthening of NATO positions not only in Europe also attracts attention.

Frightened by the growth of the African national-liberation movements, the United States would like to turn NATO into a world policeman. The President's speech directly encourages NATO to assume this role. It has become known that Washington has already reached agreement with France, the FRG and Belgium to hold a meeting soon to discuss joint NATO actions in Africa.

The session has only just finished its work, but already doubts are being expressed openly as to the expediency of the decisions adopted by it. This was expressed both in the speech by Ecevit, the head of the Turkish Government, and by British Prime Minister Callaghan, who spoke in favor of a dialog with socialist countries.

It is this that the New York TIMES was writing about, noting that a number of West European governments regard the U.S. (?proposals) with suspicion.

Such doubts are fully in order. The decisions adopted by the NATO Council are in stark contradiction to the hopes and aspirations of the peoples. There is an incongruity between the Washington discussions and the debates of representatives of the world public at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York.

More on Carter Speech

LD011845Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President J. Carter made a speech at the closing meeting of the NATO session in which he spoke out in favor of the further buildup of arms.

He declared that all the NATO member-countries "have substantially and in real terms increased allocations" for military ends and have drawn up a long-term program of military preparations.

J. Carter asserted that the United States "must also increase strategic and tactical nuclear forces." In his own words, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is examining in detail a project for modernizing tactical nuclear forces, including nuclear systems capable of operating over great distances.

The President declared that he has instructed the U.S. defense department to strengthen the potential of U.S. troops in Europe. At the same time, he effectively served his NATO partners with a demand for the further increase of military spending, stressing that the "efforts" of the United States alone would mean little if they were not accompanied by a strengthening of the nonnuclear potential of other NATO members.

In justifying the broad and long-term program for building up conventional and nuclear arms, J. Carter once again noted that he had been allegedly prompted to this by the actions of "the participant-states of the Warsaw Pact, particularly the Soviet Union." Moreover, as is known, intimidation in the form of the mythical "Soviet military threat" is used in the United States every time attempts are made to bring about a new escalation of military spending and armaments.

The course toward military preparations declared by the U.S. President in no way accords with his declarations of "commitment" to the policy of detente.

New Military Buildup Planned

LD011742Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The 2-day NATO session has ended in the U.S. capital with the adoption of plans for new military preparations and for the buildup of arms and military expenditure. It was held at a time when representatives of 149 states are discussing the most burning question of our day at the special session of the UN General Assembly: how to stop the arms race and begin disarming.

Addressing the final session of the NATO Council, U.S. President J. Carter spoke in favor of a further strengthening of NATO strategic and tactical nuclear forces, stressing that "no arms control will remove the need for them in the foreseeable future." "We are strengthening our national armed forces, and we will not stop there," the President declared. He announced that he has instructed the U.S. defense secretary to strengthen U.S. forces in Western Europe.

Under U.S. pressure, the session approved a long-term NATO military program envisaging a wide range of measures to strengthen the bloc's strike-power. They include modernization of the air forces; joint production of new missiles; development of weapons of [word indistinct] war; raising the numerical strength of reserve units; widening the network of military bases and depots, etc. Approval of this program means that the NATO countries are beginning a new stage in the arms race. According to the most conservative estimates by Pentagon experts, its implementation will cost taxpayers $60-80 billion, but will provide more huge profits for the military-industrial firms.

The session discussed the question of the neutron weapon, including the Pentagon's plans for production and deployment in Western Europe. NATO Secretary General Luns has said that this question is "still on the agenda."

Disagreements between the partners also emerged in Washington. This was reflected in the final communique, which contains, together with belligerent calls, rather unconvincing arguments about arms control. The session declared its intention to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank. But as became clear after President Carter's meetings with the Greek and Turkish prime ministers, disagreements between these two countries have not been overcome.

It is instructive that the communique contains an admission that (?the arms race) has become an excessive economic burden for a number of West European NATO countries, which have undertaken, under pressure from the United States, to increase their military spending by 3 percent a year.

According to the Washington POST, the NATO Council session devoted "unprecedented attention" to the situation in Africa, particularly Zaire, where members of this bloc have undertaken an armed intervention. During the work of the session the official representative of the U.S. State Department confirmed the existence of plans to set up a so-called NATO "expeditionary corps" to carry out punitive operations against the national-liberation movements.

Differences arose at the session over this issue, which points to the fact that certain NATO countries are afraid of being dragged into new U.S. adventures. The Washington POST reports that the United States, France, Belgium and the FRG are "in the same camp," coming out for "more active efforts" in Africa. On the other hand, Britain and certain less powerful [krupnyy] countries such as the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark "are showing a more careful approach."

Speaking at a press-conference, British Prime Minister J. Callaghan urged the Western powers "not to be overzealous" [ne pereuserdstvovat] in Africa. He stressed that events in Africa must in no way influence the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau said that Canada would not take part in Washington's planned conference in Paris, which will examine the question of setting up "international forces" to protect the interests of the Western powers in Africa. "I believe that external forces should stay on one side and that the African countries should be given the opportunity to solve their problems themselves," he stressed.

TEXT OF NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACK ON PCF'S ELLEINSTEIN

LD0114411 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 22, 26 May 78 pp 14-15 LD

[Yu. Sedov article: "Back to Eduard Bernstein? Elleinstein Shows His Hand"; for a TASS summary of following article, see the 25 May DAILY REPORT, page E4]

[Text] A little over a year ago our paper published an article devoted to the positions of Jean Elleinstein, deputy director of the Marxist Research Center of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee. Let us recall that it was then a question of a series of publications by the author in question which contained hostile attacks on the CPSU and our country. At the same time in Elleinstein's books you could find a considerable number of attacks on his own party--the PCF.

The bourgeois press of France, Britain and the United States then stood up for the "insulted" author. It is clear why: Attacks against both the PCF and the CPSU are very much to their liking. Less understandable were the lamentations heard at the same time from the pages of certain fraternal newspapers on the allegedly "oversharp tone" of the NOVOYE VREMYA article and its "harshness." As if Elleinstein himself, with his attacks on our party and our country--in both their content and their tone--had not already flouted all the norms of comradely discussion between communists. His statements such as those our journal wrote about not only complicate the comradely exchange of opinions, but give the class enemy a weapon to undermine the basic principles of the communist movement.

It must be said directly that the evolution of J. Elleinstein's opinions in the past year not only fully confirms the justice of the assessments placed on his "works in the previous article, but also gives rise to the need to dot the i's.

First of all it must be said directly and without beating about the bush: Whereas in his earlier works J. Elleinstein blackened individual pages of the history of the Soviet land, putting forward really outrageous, lying, slanderous accusations against our people, now this author, in essence, has adopted a position of 100-percent hostility to the Soviet Union and socialism in general.

In fact, in his earlier materials Elleinstein tried to prove, with a persistence which deserves better application, that the "Soviet model" for the transition to socialism is unacceptable for France. Here, as is well known, he was trying to force open an open door: Nobody intended or intends to impose any kind of "model" on the French or anyone else! Since the time of V.I. Lenin, Soviet communists have not stopped asserting that the transition to socialism in each country cannot only give rise to a diversity of forms and methods. And each people will build socialism in whatever way they wish--of course, on the basis of those common principles and common laws that distinguish socialism from nonsocialism.

But Elleinstein now considers the recitation of the unsuitability of the "Soviet model" for France to be a stage that has been passed through. Now he has decided to go even further and, in an article published in LE MONDE on 13 April 1978, he was not ashamed to state: The society in the USSR is not socialism at all, not a socialist society; moreover, it is almost an "antimodel" of socialism.

Turning at once to problems of his own party's policy, Elleinstein--completely in the spirit of his logic--states that the PCF will only be able to resolve them if it "dissociates itself in principle" from the historical experience and contemporary reality of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He also demands a condemnation of the "consequences" of the period when his party, on the basis of the French people's interests, declared its solidarity with the USSR. He attacks L'HUMANITE because, you see, it is "continuing to whitewash Soviet reality" and because on its pages "Soviet foreign policy" is questioned "only rarely." Following in the footsteps of the opponents of peaceful coexistence, he repeats the slanderous invention that "the Soviet Union is afraid of detente." And this at a time when the entire world acknowledges the USSR's indefatigable and fruitful activity for the sake of detente, consolidating it and extending it to the military sphere!

All this is more than surprising on the lips of a person who calls himself a communist, the reader may say. It is indeed more than surprising. But that is not all. In an interview for the journal FAIRE Elleinstein didn't blink an eye when he drew an analogy between the role of the state under socialism and fascism. The Hitlerite state that enslaved Western Europe, including France, and the Soviet state, which saved the world from the "brown plague", are the same thing for him!

We assume that some of our friends will again reproach us with "sharpness of expression." But this kind of malicious attack against our motherland not only gives us the right, but makes it incumbent on us to call things by their right name. To defend socialism, and the achievements of the people building a new society--this is not only a right, but a sacred duty of Soviet communists.

And, on this basis, we cannot but state quite directly: J. Elleinstein's position is that of an anti-Soviet and anticommunist, the position of an enemy of socialism. To put the Soviet socialist state and the Hitlerite fascist state on the same level is not simply cynicism, it is blasphemy.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism now play a primary role in bourgeois propaganda. Savage attacks on the USSR's policy and Soviet reality are necessary to capitalists, concerned for their weakening positions, to sow distrust in the ideas of socialism and in those who defend them--in the communist parties. This is in accordance with the logic of the class struggle. But how can such savage attacks on socialism be made by the leader of the PCF Central Committee Marxist Research Center? It is impossible to explain this, still less to justify it.

Elleinstein has to some extent explained his motives in his works. And we can see from these explanations that it is a question of no more and no less than the vulgar repetition of the sad history of international opportunism of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, judge for yourselves.

In his speech at the PCF national conference in January 1978, Elleinstein stated that the path to socialism for modern France cannot be sought in the works of Lenin or on the basis of these works. And in the booklet published on the eve of the parliamentary elections "An Open Letter to French People of the Republic on the Joint Program" he finally uttered the name of the prophet who (in Elleinstein's opinion, of course!) can point out that path. This prophet is...Bernstein, the sadly well-known forefather of the reformist revision of Marxism.

Let us recall that E. Bernstein expressed the quintessence of his opinions in the following sentence: "I state openly that I can see extremely little sense in what is usually meant by the final goal of socialism. The final goal, whatever it may be, is nothing to me...." Thus for E. Bernstein socialism is nothing. Having stated this position, he then described as "groundless" the materialist conception of history, rejected Marx's analysis of the essence of capitalist exploitation, and embarked on a path of denying the need for revolution and working class power. All this certainly had its logic--the logic of apostasy, the logic of betraying the cause of the proletariat. It is not surprising that then, on the crest of the change from one century to the next, all the most eminent representatives of revolutionary Marxism rejected E. Bernstein's views outright.

"...Whoever advocates the legal path of reforms INSTEAD of and in OPPOSITION to gaining political power and to social upheaval," Rosa Luxemburg, for instance, stated, "is in fact choosing not a more peaceful, more reliable and slower path to the same GOAL, but a completely DIFFERENT goal...he is pursuing not the implementation of a SOCIALIST system, but only the transformation of the CAPITALIST system...striving to eliminate only the excrescences of capitalism, and not capitalism itself."

Bernstein and his supporters, V.I. Lenin wrote, "did not teach the proletariat any new ways of waging the struggle. They only moved backward, adopting fragments of obsolete theories and preaching to the proletariat not the theory of struggle, but the theory of pliability--pliability in relation to the worst enemies of the proletariat, the governments and bourgeois parties, which do not tire of seeking out new ways of persecuting socialists."

Such is the state of affairs regarding the essence of E. Bernstein's theses. It is apparently clear that these are not the theses of a revolutionary, or a supporter of scientific socialism. These are the theses of a secret ally of the bourgeoisie. However, Elleinstein, with astonishing impudence, states that Bernstein's analysis "was accurate." He sees only one "shortcoming" in his reasonings: They appeared, you understand...too early. Not the least bit embarrassed, he writes: "What was a utopia has now become a possibility."

What does Elleinstein now consider capable of being implemented out of Bernstein's opinions? In his recent works, for instance, he cites the idea, so dear to the originator of reformism, of the "democratization" of the bourgeois state as the main, in his words, condition of the transition from capitalism to socialism. As for the transformation of capitalist society itself, Elleinstein brings to the foreground not the transformation of economic relations--that is, capitalist property relations (the holy of holies of the bourgeoisie!)--but places the main emphasis on the need for the transformation of human relations, "relations between parents and children, between men and women, between competent and incompetent people" and so forth. When you come up against this way of putting the question, it becomes clear that there is not even a hint of a class approach here.

So, back to Bernstein.... Enviable frankness! Now all the participants in the workers' movement know where Elleinstein is leading, where his sympathies lie, and who are his allies.

History repeats itself, but not exactly. Bernstein put forward his revision of Marxism at a time when socialism was still an idea, the distant aim of the workers movement. Elleinstein is prophesying in an epoch when socialism has already marked 60 years of existence, when it was proven its vital force by passing through the harshest trails, including the flames of World War II. Elleinstein is writing his libels in an epoch when socialism has already become the acknowledged leading force of world development; when new peoples are being drawn to its ideas all the time and embarking on the path of creating it; when the broadest masses of people pay tribute to it as the main bulwark of peace and the security of peoples.

In other words, Bernstein tried to undermine the socialist struggle before the decisive battles for its triumph began--and history gave these attempts a fittingly severe appraisal. But Elleinstein, who has decided to embark on Bernstein's path in an age when 1/3 of mankind has already started to build a new society--surely he deserves a much more severe condemnation?

But even this is not the end of the matter. Today, Elleinstein openly comes out against his own party as well. Here is an example. In several public statements, in particular in the aforementioned article in LE MONDE, Elleinstein tries to explain the fact that the Union of Left Forces did not achieve victory at the elections by the fact that the PCF, so he says, did not make up its mind to pursue "radical changes" in essence. He calls on it to "go all the way" in reviewing its theoretical and organizational basis.

And it must be said that the "radical changes" Elleinstein is demanding from French communists are very definite in nature. In essence, he is demanding the same thing from the PCF that the most double-dyed reactionaries are demanding: namely, the renunciation of the basic features inherent in revolutionary parties of the working class.

Thus, for instance, he calls for the creation of a "new communist party," which would begin its activity by repudiating the decisions of the historic 1920 conference in Tours and renounce democratic centralism and even...its name. It is necessary, as the French say, to call "a spade a spade," that is, to call things by their right names--these are the demands of a liquidator.

Everything is mixed up in the writings of J. Elleinstein: the renunciation of scientific socialism combined with adulation of revisionism; unceremonious attacks in the spirit of the worst bourgeois models on the Soviet Union; liquidatory criticism of his own party.

No matter, the case is clear; Elleinstein has now cast off his disguise and appeared before the public in his true colors as an opponent of socialism.

He has certainly already won laurels (and many of them!) from the class enemy. His photograph--now in the pose of the "thinker," now with index finger raised edifyingly--literally fills the page of the illustrated Paris magazines. For instance, PARIS-MATCH writes that he is one who "puts everything in doubt." Of course, the journal says his main virture is that Elleinstein was the first among French communists to begin "openly to criticize the USSR." And LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, describing further plans for Elleinstein's "subversive" activity, awards him the title of "the man on the front page."

Thus the bourgeois press is praising and popularizing Elleinstein. That means it is useful to it, and that means it is harmful to the working class and its parties.

ROMANOV DELEGATION ATTENDS FINNISH CP CONGRESS OPENING

LD011242Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 1 June 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, June 1, TASS--The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland opened here today. This is the jubilee year for the party which was founded 60 years ago. The congress is attended by about five hundred delegates as well as party veterans and guests, including representatives of the fraternal parties. Among those present is a delegation of the CPSU led by Grigory Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the CPSU.

The opening meeting was addressed by O. Haenninen, vice chairman of the party. V. Pessi, the honorary chairman of the party, then introduced the delegations of the fraternal parties to those present.

CPSU Greetings

LD011415Y Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 1, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee has addressed a message of greetings to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

The Communist Party of Finland and the CPSU are linked by traditional fraternal relations of solidarity and cooperation, by their struggle for the common goals of all communists--triumph of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism, the message notes. By their joint efforts both parties make a great contribution to the cause of expanding and strengthening the Soviet-Finnish friendship and cooperation.

"In its activities the Communist Party of Finland devotes great attention to the unfolding of the movement of the broad popular masses for the strengthening of peace in northern Europe and throughout the world, for the deepening of the detente and making it irreversible, for ending the arms race and achieving disarmament, for banning the manufacture of the neutron weapon and other new means of mass annihilation. Being a component part of the international communist and workers' movement, the Communist Party of Finland is actively pursuing the line of ensuring the internationalist cohesion of its ranks in the interests of successful struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism," the message of greetings says.

BRIEFS

MAYOR OF DUBLIN IN MOSCOW--Moscow, May 30, TASS--We are convinced that the present visit to Moscow will serve the cause of strengthening friendly contacts in the solution of problems that are common to our cities, a TASS correspondent was told by Michael Collins, the mayor of Dublin, who heads a delegation of the Irish capital's municipal council that has arrived in Moscow. Welcoming the delegation today, the mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promyslov, noted that the visit would doubtedlessly influence favourably the further development of relations between Dublin and the capital of the USSR. The visit of the Dublin delegation to the Soviet Union will continue until June 4. Apart from Moscow, the guests will visit also the capital of Soviet Lithuania--Vilnius. [Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 31 May 78 LD]

FURTHER ISRAELI PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD011607Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 1 TASS--The Israeli militarists do not cease their provocations against the population of the liberated southern areas of the Lebanon. An armed patrol intruded yesterday into the village of Kar-Shuba and arrested several persons.

The Israeli artillery shelled heavily several populated localities in Arnun district. Israeli warships are patrolling the coastal waters off Tyre. According to reports received in Beirut, the Israeli troops are continuing to set up strongpoints and other defensive installations in the occupied areas of southern Lebanon.

LEBANESE COMMITTEE EXPOSES REPRESSION IN ISRAELI JAILS

LD011505Y Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 1, TASS--The Lebanese committee of support to Palestine exposes the repressions to which the Palestinian patriots are subjected in Israeli jails, the inhuman treatment of prisoners and the intolerable prison conditions in the occupied Arab territories. Its statement has been distributed by the Palestinian WAFA news agency, in connection with the death of lawyer Farid Hafiz Gannam in the jail of Nabulus. The committee has appealed to the progressive international organizations and world public opinion to strive for an investigation of the crimes committed by the Israeli jailers and struggle to save the other Palestinian patriots whose lives are in danger.

NEW ISRAELI ROADS PLANNED FOR WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

LD020856Y Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Amman, June 2, TASS--The construction of a new motor road, which is to connect a number of Israeli settlements in northern districts of the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan, has been announced in Tel Aviv. The Israeli authorities are also planning to build on the Western Bank the first Israeli-owned commercial petrol station. The Jordanian press says that the construction of the motor road and the petrol station is part of a vast program by the occupation authorities to "develop" the occupied Arab lands.

ARAB PATRIOTS JAILED FOR PROTESTING ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD020900Y Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 2, TASS--More and more Arab patriots are put on trial by the Israeli authorities. As is reported by the Palestine news agency WAFA, six girls, university students, were put into prison in Ramallah for taking part in a protest demonstration against the occupation of the southern districts of Lebanon.

Scores of patriots in Lydda, Nabulus, Jenin and other cities in the occupied Arab territories have been fined or sentenced to various prison terms.

ANGOLAN PREMIER ON NATO PLANS TO PENETRATE AFRICA

LD012259Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1126 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York--Making a speech at the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament, Prime Minister of the Angolan People's Republic Lopo do Nascimento expressed serious concern in connection with the development on Zairian territory of a large rocket testing range of the West German company OTRAG. As is known various rocket systems, including some for military purpose, are being tested on this range. The Angolan prime minister stressed that the use of the testing range is an integral part of the arms race on the African Continent which is being conducted by NATO. Such actions, Lopo do Nascimento stated, represent an immense threat to the security of all African states and peoples of the continent. The West German testing range is the barrel of a pistol aimed at the heart of Angola, he said. The alarm of the countries of the African Continent in connection with OTRAG's activity is fully understandable. It is becoming increasingly clear that the speeded-up implementation of an extensive program of rocket tests in the testing range in Zaire is part of the unified plan drawn up in NATO to step up military-political penetration into Africa and to suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of this continent. Washington directs the fulfillment of this task, and the role of shock force in Zaire is given to other NATO partners. The press has repeatedly printed information to the effect that the building of the OTRAG testing range and the trials of rocket systems on it were taking place with the approval and the active support of the United States. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL noted that the testing range in Zaire is one of the biggest projects in its kind ever created by NATO member-countries.

NKOMO SAYS NATO PROPOSAL INSULTS AFRICANS

LD011949Y Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 1, (TASS)--The NATO proposal to set up a "fire-brigade" to stop alleged Soviet and Cuban "adventures" in Africa "is an insult to the African people," said Mr Joshua Nkomo, president of ZAPU and co-leader of the Patriotic Front at a press-conference in London today.

Addressing the Western journalists, Mr Nkomo asked: Why do you think you have been thrown out of Africa? Who has been torturing, murdering and exploiting us in the past if not the countries of the West? Biko was not killed by the Soviets. Nelson Mandela is not rotting in a Soviet prison. We suffered Western oppression for years. When we sought aid to get rid of this oppression, we got nothing from the West, but we got the assistance we asked for from the socialist countries. And now you say you want to safe-guard the Africans. We know how to look after our interests, and we do not need to be rescued by the Western world.

Referring to a press report that Britain was preparing a force of paratroops for use against the Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo said that coming after what the French and Belgians had done in Kolwezi, it made one wonder who really was a danger to Africa.

We don't need Soviet or Cuban soldiers. I have not met one in Zambia, despite all the reports in the Western press, which makes me wonder whether they are in other places the newspapers say they are. Commenting on the situation in Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo said it was now obvious to everybody that the "internal settlement" was not working. All that had happened was that Muzorewa and company had joined with the Smith monster and were jointly responsible for its crimes against the people. For this reason the war would continue until victory was won.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT ON KOSYGIN MEETING WITH RAM

LD301531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conversation in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 26 May, A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Ram, Indian defense minister, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin.

During the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, issues of the further development of general cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India and international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and India in keeping with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation which effectively serves the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. It was also confirmed that the Soviet Union and India view the cessation of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the transition to disarmament as the most important task of contemporary international relations.

Present at the conversation were I.K. Gujral, Indian ambassador to the USSR, and N.G. Sudarikov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS TARAKI ON AFGHAN POLICY

LD271856Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 27 May 78 LD

["For Progress and Democracy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 27, TASS-- Speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the Indian newspaper CURRENT, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki said that relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been and remain good and will further develop both in the economic and political fields.

In the field of its home policy, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the prime minister said, attaches great significance to the speediest implementation of socio-economic transformations in the country, particularly the land reform and elimination of feudal disunity. Apart from it, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will carry out measures for purging the state machinery from counter-revolutionary and anti-democratic elements in order to create conditions for the development of a healthy democratic society in the country, said N.M. Taraki.

The government, he stressed, will struggle against sabotage and counter-revolutionary activity as well as bribe taking and corruption.

Touching upon Afghanistan's future, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council said that a decision on the state system will be taken after a serious scientific analysis of the situation in the country. The exercise of democratic rights and freedoms is part of our programme, which is to be further corrected, N.M. Taraki said.

INDOCHINA

CHINESE INHABITANTS OF SRV DENY ALLEGED MALTREATMENT

LD011740Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

["The Duplicity of Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 1, TASS--According to VNA reports, rallies and meetings held in different parts of Vietnam by Chinese residing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] have strongly rejected the slanderous fabrications by Peking's propaganda and PRC officials regarding the status of the Chinese in the SRV and express their support for the statement of an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman made on May 27.

In their speeches, hundreds of Chinese residing in Ho Chi Minh City refuted PRC propaganda to the effect that people of Chinese descent are subjected to persecution and prosecution in this country, that they are discriminated against in employment. "We enjoy the same rights as representatives of other nationalities," stressed in his speech Giap Thi, a worker, "and live in a single friendly working family."

More than a thousand Chinese at a meeting in the city of Can The expressed indignation over false assertions by Peking propaganda alleging that facts of oppression and forcible deportation have been taking place in Vietnam.

In an interview for a VNA correspondent, the chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City committee of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam Nguyen Van Thi refuted fabrications by the Chinese press and Peking Radio according to which repressions against Chinese took place in the city. Our Chinese compatriots, he said, enjoy all the rights of the citizens of the SRV. Hundres of Vietnamese of Chinese descent have been elected to the leading bodies of the patriotic front, to people's committees, to various public organizations in the city. More than 100,000 Chinese are studying in the general education schools, at institutions of higher learning, specialized secondary educational establishments of the city. Thousands of Chinese are members of the Young Communist League.

Exposing the two-faced policy of the Peking leaders in regard [to] Chinese living abroad, the paper NHAN DAN writes that the Chinese authorities are using different yardsticks in their approach to the status of Chinese in Vietnam and in Kampuchea. For example, the more than half a million Chinese residing in Kampuchea are subjected to terror, looting, repressions on the part the authorities of that country, yet the PRC authorities and organs for the affairs of foreign Chinese do not respond to that in any way. They have not uttered a word of condemnation regarding the tragedy experienced, for example, by Chinese in Kampuchea. Yet Peking is at the same time disseminating slanders, alleging that persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam are the victims of oppression, though this is simply not true.

THAI-CAMBODIA BORDER CLASHES INCITED BY PRC

OW010129Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 100 GMT 30 May 78 OW

[Shelepin commentary: "A Provocative Stand"]

[Excerpts] The border situation between Cambodia and another Southeast Asian nation--Thailand--is very tense. Border clashes have occured regularly. In mid-May a Thai military representative told several foreign corespondents at a press conference in Bangkok that there were 111 incidents along the Cambodian-Thai border within a 4-month period.

Recently, the Bangkok POST said that the actions of the Cambodian Army pose a serious threat to Thailand. There are many facts that show that Peking's leaders have constantly counseled the Cambodian authorities to take a dangerous road.

Not long ago, a Peking representative made an official visit to Phnom Penh. He said: China will unconditionally support Cambodia in its struggle against all its enemies. Peking has also shipped a large amount of weapons and dispatched its own experts to Cambodia to comply with this provocative statement. According to an AFP report from Bangkok, China has completely armed 30 to 40 Cambodian regiments, and thousands of tons of weapons are shipped to Cambodia from China each week.

Many foreign observers point out that Peking not only wants to maintain, but also wants to escalate the conflicts in Indochina. In a newsletter from Bangkok a few days ago, a UPI reporter said: In order to achieve this aim, Peking will exert even greater pressure on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

It is well-known that China seeks to create great disorder in the world and stubbornly opposes the relaxation of tension among nations. It is also well-known that the Peking leaders promote adventurism. Now they are trying to impose an adventurist policy of aggression in Asia. This poses a threat to all Asian nations.

LOCAL COURT FINES JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

OW020033Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 1 June (KYODO)--A local court in Magadan has levied a fine of 1,453,927 rubles (about yen 465 million) on a 350-ton Japanese neptune whelk fishing boat which was captured by the Soviet Union 25 May, according to reports received by the Japanese Embassy here from the Japanese Consulate General in Nakhodka Thursday. The reports said the court also ordered the confiscation of the boat and fishing equipment at a trial 31 May.

The fishing boat, No 75 Nitto Maru, belongs to Nitto Fishing Co. in Wakkanai, Hokkaido, and carries a crew of 23.

The Japanese embassy immediately started an investigation into the case because of the extremely severe sentence meted out by the court.

The court ordered the payment of the fine and confiscation of the boat and fishing equipment because it said the Nitto Maru had on board neptune whelk, an edible shellfish, in excess of the amount recorded in the logbook when it was inspected by a Soviet patrol ship.

This was the first time that such a severe sentence was handed down against a Japanese fishing boat since the Soviet Union enforced its 200-mile exclusive fishery zone in March last year.

The crew members of the Nitto Maru are reported detained within the ship at a fishing port along the coast facing the sea of Okhotsk.

PRC EXPLANATION OF SENKAKUS INCIDENT QUESTIONED

OW020253Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Text] Reports of preparations for the resumption of the Japan-PRC negotiations on the proposed peace and amity treaty began circulating again in Japan as public anger over the outrageous violation of territorial waters in the Senkaku incident began to subside. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Orlov says:

Regarding the provocative action of fleets of Chinese fishing boats in the vicinity of the Senkaku Islands, PRC officials made statements purporting the incident had been an accident. The Japanese Government expressed satisfaction with these explanations. Nevertheless, it is necessary to reexamine this matter.

PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping recently told a group of U.S. reporters that the Japanese Government's statements making territorial claims on the Senkaku Islands are unacceptable. Earlier, Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry, discussed the Senkaku incident with Minister Donowaki of the Japanese Embassy in Peking. During the Wang-Donowaki meeting, it was confirmed that the incident had been planned in advance by the PRC.

The Japanese daily YOMIURI, commenting on the response by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, noted that a majority of the Japanese people regard the Chinese explanation that the incident was accidental as an unconvincing one based on tenuous evidence. We agree with the daily YOMIURI's assessment.

Meanwhile, ASAHI SHIMBUN last month printed a map of Chinese border areas published in Peking, including the areas under dispute which the PRC claims--that is, primarily areas on the borders with the USSR, India and Vietnam. The Senkaku Islands were also included in this category [of areas under dispute]. When Wang Hsiao-yun told Donowaki that there had been no change in the PRC position regarding the Senkaku Islands, his remarks appear to have been based precisely on this PRC claim concerning the island's status.

It has become perfectly clear that the violation of the territorial waters by PRC fishing boats was a premeditated political act. It was a show of force to reaffirm that those areas circled with dotted lines on the Chinese map are Chinese territories. It was by no means was an accidental occurrence. Past border incidents between China and its neighbors show that this incident is related to Peking's policy. In this connection, we agree with SANKEI SHIMBUN, which said: If anyone in the Japanese Government tries to quickly settle the Senkaku incident in order not to adversely effect the treaty negotiations with the PRC, he would be rash and ill-advised.

We cannot afford to overlook another important aspect of Peking's political maneuvers with regard to the Senkaku Islands, namely the fact that the incident was nothing but a plot to pressure the Japanese leaders into making up their minds to conclude the peace and amity treaty quickly and on PRC terms. Former upper house speaker Kono told newsmen that Chinese ambassador Fu Hao at a meeting with him had criticized Prime Minister Fukuda's stand on the treaty. We cannot ignore the fact that the PRC ambassador's remark was related to the demonstration by Chinese fishing boats in Senkaku waters. This thoroughly premeditated PRC act achieved its purpose in that Japanese political circles got Peking's message that it is not happy with Japan's delay in concluding the treaty. The truth about this show of force near the Senkakus and its naked political aim is clearly explained by Peking's high-handed policy toward Japan. It is precisely for this reason that MAINICHI SHIMBUN in a recent editorial warned against hasty moves regarding the Japan-PRC negotiations.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE MUNICIPAL DELEGATION--A delegation from Niigata, the Japanese sister city of Khabarovsk, arrived in Khabarovsk today. The delegation, headed by (Ihojiro Kawatani), mayor of Niigata, was met at the airport by Morozov, Khabarovsk Gorispolkom chairman, and other officials. The delegation will visit Khabarovsk for several days and then leave for Nakhodka. According to (Ihojiro Kawatani), the purpose of the visit is to further cement the friendly relations between the residents of the two sister cities. The delegation will tour Khabarovsk and visit industrial and cultural facilities to familiarize itself with the life of Khabarovsk people. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 May 78 OW]

JAPANESE WORKERS DELEGATION--A group of 200 Japanese metallurgical workers of the Tekko Roren trade union federation arrived in Khabarovsk today. The delegation is headed by (Baikiyo Setani), deputy general secretary of the federation. The Japanese metallurgists were welcomed at the railway station by leaders of the Central Committee of the USSR Metallurgical Industry Workers Union, who traveled from Moscow, as well as Khabarovsk Kray trade union officials, aktivists of the USSR-Japan Society and others. This is the third visit of Japanese metallurgical workers to the USSR since 1974. The delegation departed for Irkutsk today and from there it will return to Khabarovsk. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 May 78 OW]

BORDER GUARDS CHIEF MATROSOV WRITES JUBILEE ARTICLE

LD311317Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen V. Matrosov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers KGB Border Guards: "On Continuous Patrol"]

[Text] Every year on 28 May, the Soviet people mark border guards day and honor the servicemen who have won universal love and gratitude with the stanchness, courage and valor they display in defending the motherland's borders.

But this year's holiday is special. It was on this day 60 years ago that V.I. Lenin signed the Soviet of People's Commissars decree on forming a border guard for the young republic of soviets. Since then, the border servicemen have vigilantly protected the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

"During my trip to the East I became acquainted both with how the protection of our borders is organized and with those who carry out their difficult service there--with the glorious servicemen of our Army, Navy and Border Guards. I will say one thing, comrades: The motherland's borders are reliably covered against any unexpected occurrences, and the cause of its defense is in experienced, loyal hands"--this was the high evaluation of Soviet servicemen, including the Border Guards, given by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from the platform of the 18th Komsomol Congress.

In 60 years, the Border Guards have traveled a glorious combat path. After the end of the Civil War and the defeat of the interventionist hordes, border servicemen waged a bitter struggle against the Basmaks in Central Asia, fought successfully against White Guard gangs on the western and southern borders, and repulsed numerous provocations by the Japanese military clique. On the ground, sea and river sectors of the border they detained thousands and thousands of spies, saboteurs and smugglers.

When the Great Patriotic War broke out, the Border Guards were the first to sustain the blow of Hitler's troops. Special enemy detachments with mortars, artillery and tanks surrounded border posts and subjected them to a hurricane of fire. But the servicemen in green caps stood their gound until death. "The Soviet Border Guards fought like lions," PRAVDA wrote on 24 June 1941.

The names of heroes of the first battles against the fascists are inscribed in golden letters in the history of the border troops--A. Kizhevatov, A. Lopatin, F. Morin, P. Kubov and many others.

Border regiments took part in the defense of Moscow, Leningrad and Sevastopol, and fought heroically at the walls of Stalingrad, in the polar regions, the Caucasus and the Crimea, in the battle of Kursk and the battle for Berlin. They made a great contribution to the struggle against enemy activity behind the lines.

More than 150 Border Guards were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 13,000 were presented with orders and medals for courage and heroism in the fields of the Great Patriotic War. Orders shone on the combat banners of 50 Border Guard units, and 32 units received honorary titles.

More than 30 years have passed since that terrible time of war. [paragraph continues]

For all these years young generations of Border Guards have shown boundless devotion to the motherland and selflessness in service--the remarkable features characteristic of their fathers and grandfathers, the heroic defenders of the Soviet borders in the prewar years and in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet Border Troops, as it says in the message of greetings addressed to them by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, are an important link in the entire system of guaranteeing our state's security.

On the eve of the holiday, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev sent a letter to the excellent Border Guard posts bearing the names of Border Guard heroes of the Soviet Union. This letter speaks with great warmth of the courage and heroism of the defenders of the borders and the continuation of the feats of the older generations by young servicemen.

We regard the message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter as living, new evidence of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the defense of the border and the country's attention toward the sentinels of the motherland.

In recent years, positive changes have been achieved in the world arena. This became possible above all as a result of the consistent implementation by our Communist Party and the Soviet state of the Leninist peace policy so clearly and convincingly formulated in the historic decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

However, the forces of aggression and militarism are striving to turn back the positive process of world development. These forces, and they exist to west and east of our borders, have an interest in the arms race and in whipping up an atmosphere of fear and hostility. Everywhere they are shouting about the imaginary "Soviet military threat," trying to wreck the process of detente, and stepping up subversive work against the USSR and other socialist countries.

Today our opponents are gambling to a great extent on ideological subversion. They are trying to shower us with hostile literature containing malicious slander against the USSR and the life of Soviet people and force through other materials with anti-Soviet content. These subversive acts often take place under the flag of "freedom of contacts" or the "defense of human rights...."

But no matter what demagogic slogans our enemies may hide behind, their true aims and intentions are clear: to try to undermine and weaken the Soviet social and state structure. Their attempts are, of course, doomed to failure, for our doors are always closed to emissaries of foreign secret services and to publications propagating war, violence, racism and misanthropy. The party, under whose leadership and control all the activity of Border Troops takes place, teaches us to vigilantly follow the enemies' intrigues and quickly and decisively intercept attempts at hostile actions on the border.

For this the sentries of our motherland have everything necessary: ships, aircraft, helicopters, reliable vehicles, radio equipment, and engineering and other means of protecting the borders. First-class equipment allows the troops to hear and see a long way, discover border violators irrespective of weather conditions and the time of day and quickly warn and intercept the actions of scouts.

However, no matter how good the equipment is, the basis of the strength and combat readiness of the forces is people--officers, ensigns, warrant officers, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers and sailors loyal to the cause of the party and people. At the moment, the absolute majority of officers in the border forces have higher military, political or special education, and over 60 percent of the soldiers and sergeants have higher, secondary specialized or secondary education. The high educational-technical level helps the young servicemen to master complex equipment and border skills in a short time. Vigilance, excellent combat and technical training and fine technical competence allow our servicemen to confidently win in battles against border violators.

Communists are the vanguard of the Border Guards. They are to be found in the decisive sectors of service and inspire the Border Guards to glorious deeds by personal example.

Our state borders are protected by the entire people. In the people's love and their selfless support lies the strength of the Border Guards. When the first sentries went to the borders of the young Soviet republic, the inhabitants of the border regions patrolled with them and fought in single combat against bandits and saboteurs. And now combat alarm signals frequently throw people's volunteer militia into the chase for violators. In their turn the Border Guards hold the affairs and worries of the inhabitants of the border areas close to their hearts, work to gather the harvest and procure fodder and come to their assistance at times of natural disasters.

We are grateful to local party and soviet organs for the help they give in defending the borders, and we will continue to strengthen and increase these vital, unbreakable ties.

The protection of the state border is carried out taking into account our state's foreign policy principles. These principles are clearly formulated in the USSR Constitution and are one of the most important conditions for insuring peace.

For many thousands of kilometers the USSR borders on socialist community countries. This is new kind of border. It promotes the establishment of neighborliness, mutual understanding and fraternity, at the basis of which lie unity of aims and common of tasks. Shoulder to shoulder, fulfilling their international duty, the brothers-in-arms defend the borders of their countries and the entire socialist community.

Worthily assessing the military labor of the Border Guards, our motherland shows daily fatherly concern for them. In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have frequently examined questions of improving border protection.

The Border Guards live with the same thoughts and longings as all Soviet people, and they ardently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

The Border Guards are greeting their jubilee with great successes in protecting the borders and in combat and political training. In units and subunits the socialist competition under the watchword: "Vigilantly protect the sacred borders of the fatherland, be in a state of constant combat readiness and persistently improve border skills!" has been mounted extensively. And wherever one looks today--at the Hero of the Soviet Union V. Usov Border Post, at the distant island of Ratmanov, the Aysberg patrol ship or at the squadron of Arctic border pilots--intense service and study is underway everywhere. Sentry patrols are going out on to the borders, ships are plowing the watery expanses and the border aircraft are carrying out their service....

The guards of the motherland devote all their ardor, all their efforts and knowledge and all their experience accumulated in the 60-year history of the border forces to the cause of insuring the inviolability of the sacred border of the Soviet state.

ABKHAZSKAYA OBLAST PARTY AKTIV MEETING 'HELD RECENTLY'

LD310941Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 78 P 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on a Meeting of the ABKHAZSKAYA Oblast Party Organization Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the Abkhazskaya Oblast Georgian CP organization aktiv was held recently. The meeting examined the question "Of the Course of the Nationwide Discussion of the Draft of the New Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitution."

The report on this question was delivered by Comrade B.V. Adleyba, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Constitutional Commission and first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom.

Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the party aktiv meeting and delivered a long speech [see the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 1 June, page R 1].

The following participated in the discussion of the question on the agenda: Comrade V.D. Avidzba, first secretary of Tkvarcheli Gorkom; Comrade B.A. Lapin, director of Sukhumi's USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy; Comrade G.A. Dzidzariya, director of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences D.I. Buila Abkhaz Institute of Language, Literature and History; Comrade R.P. Gabeliya, a worker at the Sukhumpribor plant; Comrade V.A. Avedikyan, a member of the Myasinkov Kolkhoz in Gulripshskiy Rayon; Comrade M.P. Akhiba, chairman of the Gudautskiy Rayispolkom; and Comrade B.V. Shinkuba, chairman of the Abkhazskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, spoke at the party aktiv meeting.

Comrade V.P. Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Comrade V.I. Brovikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; and members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau participated in the party aktiv meeting.

The aktiv adopted an appropriate resolution.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO SAYS ALL SUNFLOWER, SUGAR BEET SOWN

LD011516Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 June 78 LD

[Excerpt] The last few days have been favorable for sowing everywhere. Accordingly the pace has been very high. Thus, during the week over 16 million hectares were sown to grain crops. The sowing units in Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Kustanayskaya and Tomskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray worked particularly efficiently and smoothly.

Sowing of buckwheat and millet is in progress in many areas of the country.

The plan for sowing of corn for grain has been overfulfilled. All sunflower and sugar beets have been sown. The sowing of flax is being completed.

Additional cultivation of the fields has to be carried out in many central oblasts of the RSFSR and in the Baltic republics. Rain continued to fall there for a long time; the soil was compacted and now it is being loosened and harrowed to allow the air to reach the roots of the plants. Many farms are applying the [word indistinct] preparation to the grain crops; this prevents them from being flattened.

SOWING PROGRESS FOR LATE MAY, ANTIEROSION WORK REPORTED

LD011607Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 May 78 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by A. Govyadov: "Shock Days"]

[Excerpt] Last week over 28 million hectares of spring crops were sown, including 21.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). The eastern regions account for most of this increase. Carrying out the advice and recommendations offered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his trip to Siberia and the Far East, the grain growers are setting shining examples of labor heroism. In the past week almost 10 million hectares of grain crops have been sown in Kazakhstan. By 22 May, 15.7 million hectares of grain crops had been sown in the republic, which is 68 percent of the plan. It is characteristic that the cross-drilling method is being widely used on the virgin land. The farmers are struggling not only to increase grain production but also to improve its quality. The republic plans to considerably increase the procurement of strong wheats this year. To this end the sowing area will be increased to 16 million hectares and the new strains, Saratovskaya-42, Uralskaya-52 and Shortandinskaya-25 will be sown on a wider scale. The wheat is being sown on the best land and with the best predecessor crops. More phosphorus fertilizers are being applied to it.

In Altayskiy Kray the grain growers have combatted the capriciousness of spring by skillfully maneuvering equipment, using machinery in large groups and working selflessly day and night. As a result they have sown almost 2 million hectares of grain crops in a week. The work rate is not falling. It is worth noting that the farmers are striving not only to carry out high-quality sowing at the right time but also to implement the necessary agrotechnical measures to help the crops withstand dry winds, dust storms and soil erosion. In Khakasia, for example, they are arranging the crops in strips; in Omskaya Oblast they are being placed in windbreak rows.

Stubble drills and other soil-protection equipment are in widespread use. But information from the localities shows that this equipment is still in extremely short supply. When they analyze the course of the current sowing campaign, industrial working people will obviously draw appropriate conclusions and insure that the farmers have all the antierosion machinery they need by next spring.

Farms in the Far East have started sowing their industrial crop--soybean. Over 700,000 hectares will be sown this year.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 22 May the sowing of corn for grain, rice, sugar beet, cotton and sunflower had been completed by and large in the country as a whole. Spring crops have been sown on 114.2 million hectares, 77 percent of the plan, including 72.2 million hectares (77 percent of the plan) of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). Some 2.2 million hectares of potatoes have been sown (66 percent); 932,000 hectares of vegetables (75 percent) and 921,000 hectares of fiber flax (77 percent).

The widespread use of the Ipatovskiy farmers' method contributed to the high sowing rate.

In the RSFSR 66 million hectares of spring crops have been sown which is 73 percent of the plan, including 46.4 million hectares (77 percent) of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). Almost half the potatoes have been sown, 63 percent of the vegetables and 67 percent of the fiber flax. The sowing of millet and buckwheat has been substantially delayed; 40 percent of the millet and 17 percent of the buckwheat has been sown.

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